KASHMIR: HEAVEN—OR HELL?

(See Pages 5 and 6)

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

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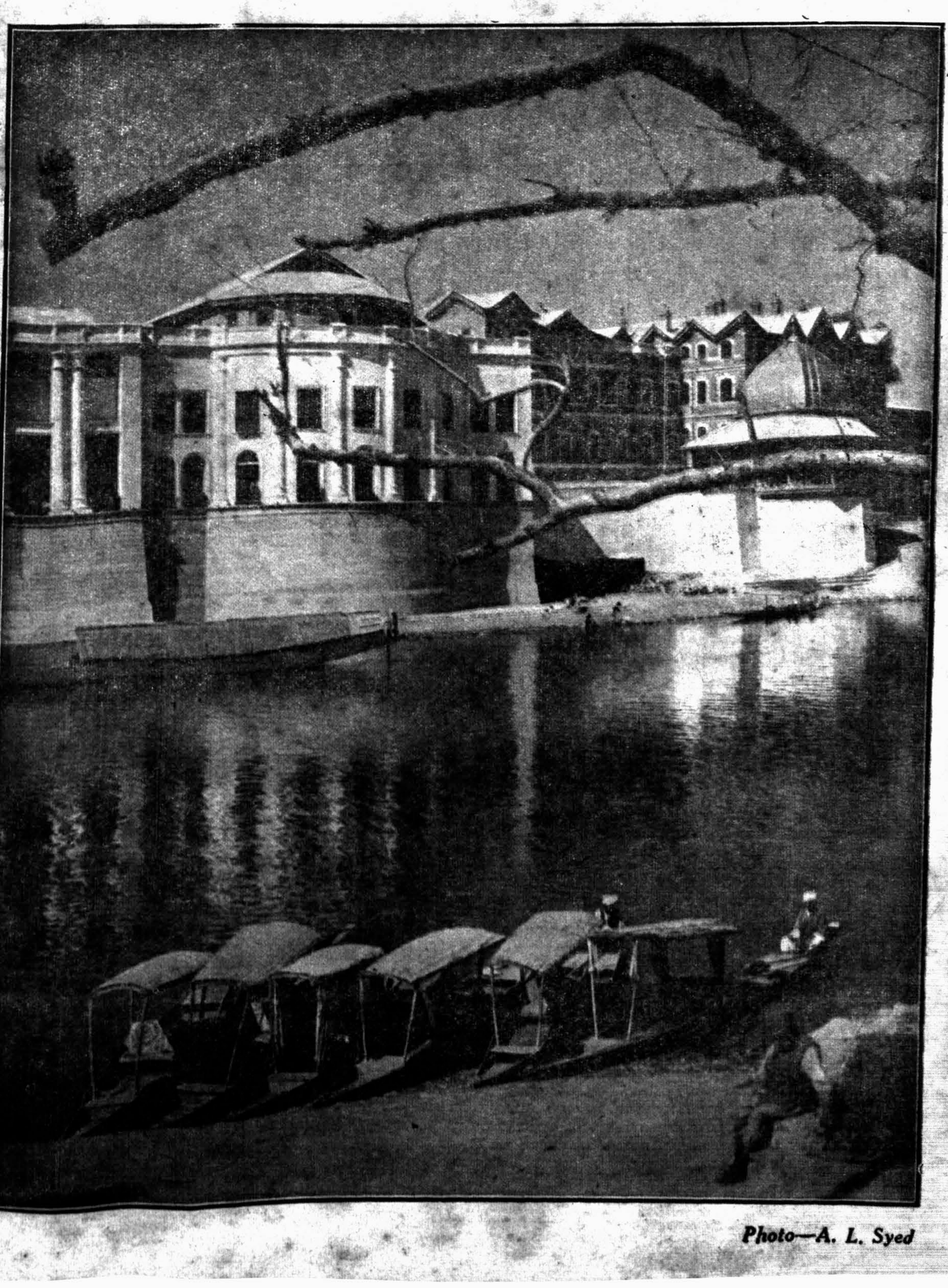
VOL. XXIX NO. 25 BOMBAY: JUNE 22, 1941 PRICE TWO ANNAS

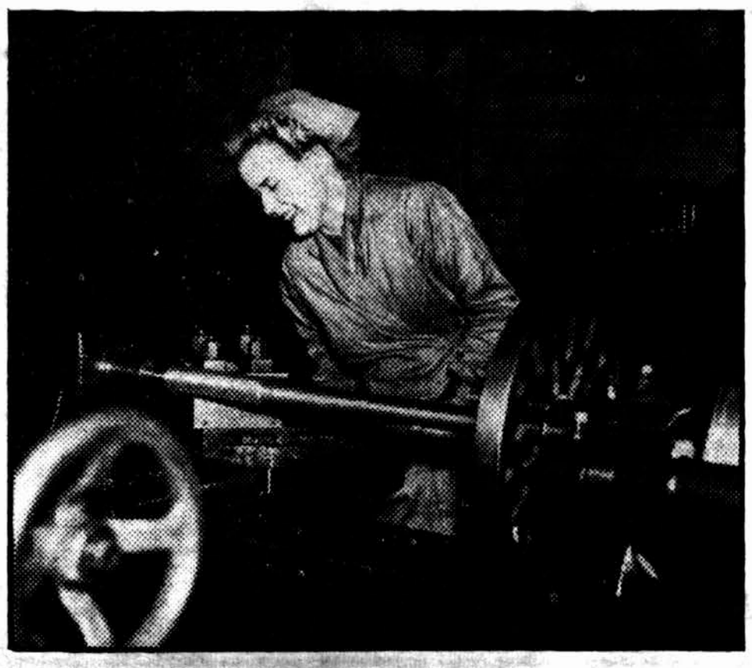
MAHARAJA'S PALACE, SRINAGAR



Photo—A. L. Syed

WOMAN AND THE WAR!

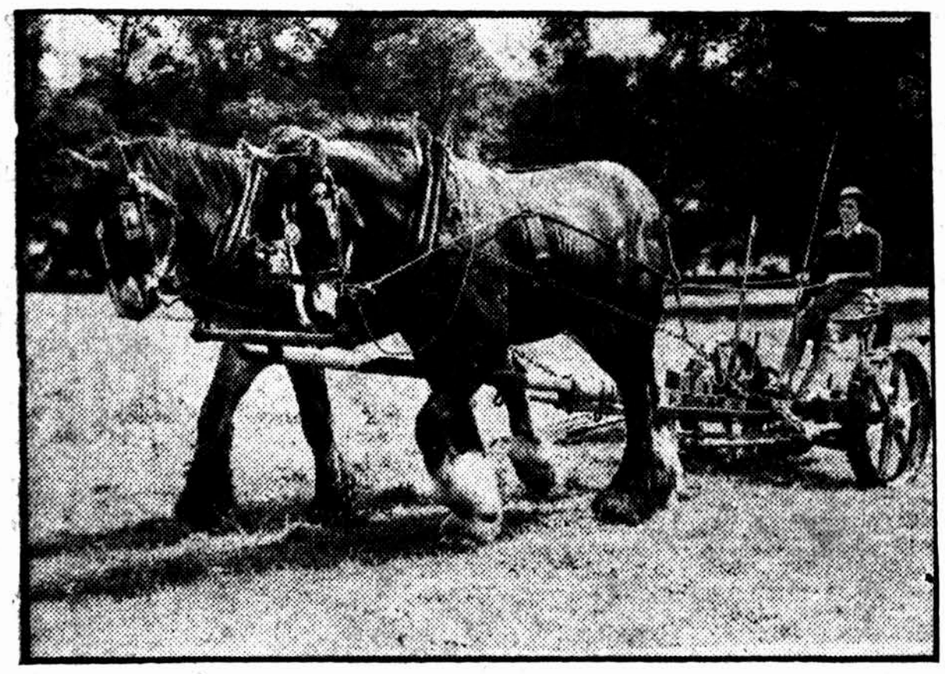
How British Women Are Rallying To Their Country's Call



THE WOMAN AT THE WHEEL:
An ex-barmaid seen working in a munitions factory.

Paper knives with shell splinter handles are in vogue in London and in demand in America as souvenirs of the London blitz.

These mannequins are touring America to advertise British-made women's dresses—all for the war, for Britain must export her manufactures to pay for American help.



British woman is busy to-day working in the fields even as (right) she was busy during the last Great War. The dress has changed, no doubt, but the spirit endures.

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Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 22, 1941

DURING THE LAST WAR

An Indian In Germany

When Wives Were Glad To Be Rid Of Husbands, Bread Was Made Of Saw-Dust And Clothes Made Of Paper Were In Vogue!

BY "AN INDIAN"

When I travelled, during the last war, in France, everything was in confusion—at the beginning. The trains ran "out of time-table." A distance which was covered ordinarily in 3 hours took four times that time. But next when I entered Germany I found that though the trains were reduced, the main lines ran punctually on time as in peace. No doubt in both countries, there were trainloads of wounded being transported incessantly

With the declaration of war, every essential commodity was rationed in Germany—"according to advance plan" made in peace time: with the first shot on the front the ration cards came out inland. But in France rationing was not resorted to for any article at the beginning of the war: Everyone could buy as much as one liked provided one had money to pay—a very unjust, unsocial system, for those who had none had to go without the articie. Even cloth was rationed early in the war in Germany

Selling To Both Sides

Another important thing was that all the enemy aliens in Germany were caught hold of within 24 hours of the declaration of war, while in Free England and France, where there was no registration system even for Germans, they were still roaming about doing their "patriotic" duty for their Fatherland under various foreign and even English and French names. It took practically years to trace all the Germans in England and France. Even Switzerland and Scandinavia had compulsory registration system of Germany both for foreigners and natives long before the war.

Switzerland and Sweden which I visited early in the war had also introduced ration cards for essential commodities like bread when the war started, although they were neutral and could buy things in limited quantities for home consumption from both sides. These countries which were poor soon amassed money by selling to both sides and became industrial by manufacturing for both parties. Money was flowing like water in all the neutral countries both by trade and from secret service funds from all the belligerent countries.

ADOLF MARX

War On Foreign Words

In Germany, everything went on like clockwork, although under restricted conditions. Only cafes and places of amusement were poorly attended owing to the males being on the front But they kept open till late into night in spite of the poor beer they served. All shops and restaurants were asked to name things by truly German words, for many things till the outbreak of the war were usually called by foreign, especially French names. Even the name restaurant was "abolished" and substituted by some word unknown till then. Formerly, the proprietors had called themselves "Oekonom." Now the pure German word, less aristocratic, "Besitzer" was substituted. Similarly the names of streets which bore any resemblance to French names were replaced by new names. But still one wondered why a square Pariser-Platz was left untouched in Berlin in spite of changes in signboards all over Germany

Late at night in cafes and restaurants (cafe is also a French word but was spelt in "real German" Kaffee!), men stood up after prolonged drinking i.e., in a tipsy state, to sing patriotic German poems and songs, i.e., to glorify their own country and run down the enemies—just to put enthusiasm for war into the audience. Generally fat and well-fed fellows who somehow managed to avoid military service were the first to air out patriotic fervour in this fashion.

Glad To Be Rid Of Husbands!

From the very beginning of the war, the restaurants served poor food, making a mixture of everything they could get hold of and calling it by German names. The ideal of every German, therefore, became the chance to go out into a neutral country as soon and as often as possible to get some real food. Many a German tried to go out on secret service which would at once liberate him from military duty and also put money into his pocket. Otherwise there was no chance to go abroad.

The German streets were only full of women. Many of them were glad to be free from their tyrant husbands, just as perhaps many men felt themselves free to be away from their tyrant wives! How many women would have wished that their husbands never came home, and if the latter died—they expected to get a pension to boot!

What Is In A Song?

One night when I was in a restaurant with some friends, I was talking to them in English. Some officers who had been observing us from another table got suspicious and came to us asking for

(Continued On Page 30)

Churchill—Iqbal—
Shantaram!
Poetry—Films—
Politics!!
There is Something
for everyone
on
THE LAST PAGE
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When Press-Krieg Is On

London "Times"—The Out And Out Liar!

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

We are then given another specimen of the editorial writing in the organ of the Blues. "A reptile-contemporary has recently sweltered forth his black venom in the vain and hopeless attempt of sullying the fair name of our distinguished and excellent representative. Our reptile contemporary, we say, has made himself merry, at the expense of a superbly-embossed plated coal-scuttle, which has been presented to that glorious man by his enraptured constituents. Why does not the crawling creature see, that even if this be the fact, the Honourable Mr. Slumkey only appears in a still more amiable and radiant light than before, if that be possible? Does not even his obtuseness perceive that this amiable and touching desire to carry out the wishes of the constituent body, must for ever endear him to the hearts and souls of such of fellow-townsmen as are not worse than swine, or in other words who are not as debased as our contemporary himself? But such is the wretched trickery of hole-and-corner Buffery"!

The later stages of the personal encounter between the two redoutable editors are thus described by Dickens: "Pott of course read the Independent, and Slurk, of course, read the Gazette: and each gentleman audibly expressed his contempt at the other's compositions by bitter laughs and sarcastic sniffs; whence they proceeded to more open expressions of opinion, such as "absurd", "wretched", "atrocity", "humbug", "knavery." "dirt", "filth," "slime," "ditchwater", and other critical remarks of the like nature. "You will find very little to repay you for your trouble in this contemptible thing, sir," exclaimed Slurk, bestowing a Satanic frown, on the Pott. "You shall have this presently,' said Pott looking up, pale with rage, and quivering in his speech, from the same cause. 'Ha! ha! you will be amused with this fellow's audacity.' 'The ribaldry of this miserable man is despicably disgusting'! 'What an impudent blunderer this fellow is,' said Pott. 'If you can wade through a few sentences of malice, meanness, false-hood, perjury, treachery, and cant,' said Slurk, 'you will, perhaps, be somewhat repaid by a laugh at the style of this ungrammatical twaddler'. 'I consider you, sir,' said Pott, moved by this sarcasm, 'I consider you a viper. I look upon you, sir, as a man who has placed himself beyond the pale of society, by his most audacious, disgraceful, and abominable public conduct. I view you, sir, personally and politically, in no other light than as a most unparalleled and unmitigated viper." Then the fat was in the first, and a free fight began between the two press-stalwarts and political belligerents. Such is Dicken's representation of the press in Britain, in the thirties of the nineteenth century.

Early Victorian Era

As it is possible that readers of the above extracts from the "Pickwick Papers" (or of similar in Thackeray's "Pendennis" between the editors of the "Dawn" and the "Day") may run away with the idea that the kind of journalism portrayed by Dickens and Thackeray, as characteristic of the early Victorian era, had no existence outside the regions of fiction, I shall reproduce a few passages from some of the leading organs of British public opinion of that period—one of them, the "Times" itself, long since regarded as the leading journal of the world—to show how far the two great and famous English novelists were justified in making fun of the then prevailing fashion in British journalistic amenities. Here then is a genial epigram on the great Irish leader, Daniel O'Connel, from the "Times" of January 1st, 1840:—

With the grame of a porter, with a visage of brass,
With the heart of a hare, and the lungs of an ass,
With a curse on his lips, and a leer in his eyes,
With the tongue of a scold, and the smell of a sty,
The first to insult, and the first to back out,
An impudent bog-trotting mendicant lout—
(When I add one more line you will name him, I hope)
'Tis the jackal of Melbourne, the cur of the Pope'.

And here is one extract in prose, from the "Times" of January 3rd, 1840, also about O'Connell:—"Let him placard our names all over Ireland; let him consume his tough lungs in virulence and brutality against us; let him 'death's-head' and 'marrow-bone' our dwellings, if he dare. Here we stand; here we laugh at him; here we have launched at least a couple of hundred articles that scorched and blasted and consigned him to an age of infamy. He said that he would 'die in the field.' He means, of course, on a dunghill!" Thus the great "Times"—"the thunderer", then, to the manner born.

The circulation of the "Weekly Dispatch" was at least double of that of the "Times", of which it was the avowed enemy. The following is from an open letter addressed to Mr. Thomas Barnes, the then editor of the "Times", published on March 22nd, 1840, in the "Dispatch": "Saturated with a desire of lucre, the innate depravity of your heart and vulgarity of your mind have so absorbed you in delights of machination, and in the enjoyment of malignity, that you have actually forgotten the point you had in view, until you are now nothing more than a debauched, exhausted, impotent and despised nuisance, a foolish drivelling old man, with intellect completely gone!"—which would seem to a fair-minded reader a little too personal, perhaps!

Out-And-Out Liar

Later, in the same year, the two papers had a right regular journalistic duel. The "Weekly Dispatch" wrote on August 30th, 1840:—"Certain is it that London, amongst all its journals, possesses but one liar of the first magnitude—one thorough-going, quick-trotting, fast-galloping, out-and-out liar. We need not say that this is the "Times." The creature is at its dirty work again." The next day the "Times" returned fire as follows: "The fulsome adulation which, like a pot of scented bear's-grease, Alderman Harmer (proprietor of the "Dispatch") has contrived to procure from his Gravesend toadies, in order to perfume himself for the mayoralty of London, strongly reminds us of the common trick of drunkards, who, in their ideal endeavour to preserve appearances, buy a few peppermint lozenges to prevent their breath from betraying them. As the "Times" has been the chief instrument in exposing beastly republican dogmas wherewith Mr. Harmer's paper has been for many years victimising the lower classes, this miserable man, unable to rebut a single statement we have made, is driven to the adoption of a mean and pitiable recrimination. Stung with rage at the part we have taken in securing his rejection from the civic chair, the degraded magistrate, instead of attempting to answer our strictures, resorts to the unavailing artifice of inventing imputations against ourselves".

Two more excerpts from the "Times" may be given as journalistic curiosities. The first on none other than Palmerston, subsequently the idol of the "Times," appeared in its issue of September 14th, 1839:—"Lord Palmerston seems to be occupied just now more fittingly than he has been employed for years, whether one regards his morality, his capacity, or his capacity's bent. Having at present no official mischief or mummery on his hands, he has returned to his old, but unacknowledged, trade of puffing himself and his colleagues in whatever print he can command. We are sorry, however, to see that the 'old young fellow' (fifty-five and more), the 'juvenile old Whig' (rank Tory till 1830) has his hand rather out; and that he is not near so smart a lampooner as he was when he slandered his opponents anonymously some years ago."

The next and last excerpt is a comment on that famous scientific organisation, which is still in existence, the British Association, and appeared in the "Times" on September 9th, 1839:—"The annual gaudeamus which they have just terminated has differed in nothing from its predecessors except that the opportunities of display afforded to solemn and loquacious dunces—the discreditable intriguing for preferences and distinctions, the artificial hatching of addled astronomers and geologists, the fulsome admiration of the turtle and champagne school—all of which constituted the opprobrium of the British Association in former years, have in 1839 increased and completed its disgrace. That eight or ten distinguished men can find their vanity flattered by the toadyship of some fifteen hundred ignoramuses, to whose elaborated mare's nests they are obliged in return to extend a humiliating applause, is to us infinitely less intelligible than that the said toadies should be ambitious of yoking their insignificance to such a car; and we are much mistaken if such transactions, as we have now detailed, do not occasion a general secession of eminent men from the mummyism and puppism of this drivelling association!"

Churchill Impress

But to come to later times—since it may reasonably be urged that conditions must have materially changed in the course of a century—I shall now quote from some twentieth century journals. The "Globe", a leading Conservative daily (of London) wrote: "We believe the Unionist party will now refuse to have any further truck with a Cabinet of tricksters and agents provocateurs. 'General' Lloyd George, the debased Marconi Minister, and now official incendiary, will work his vile ways in vain. The honour of Ministers is worth £8 week. There is no dirt, no filth, that Ministers will not eat, if only they can cling to office a little longer. Trickery, evasion, and downright falsehood have stained with indelible dishonour the actions of this unprecedented Government." The "Times", though not so blunt as the "Globe", was no less insulting. It referred to Mr. Churchill (the present British Premier) as Mr. Lloyd George's "rival in vituperation," and innocently if not inoffensively asked: "Need we take any further notice of the evasions and the protestations of Mr. Churchill and other plotters"? The "Times" further declared that: "The cynical withdrawal of pledges has induced a widespread feeling that no undertaking by this Government, however, solemn, no promise, however sacred, will be kept for an instant longer than political exigencies require!" Find fault after this with the nationalist press in India for their writings against the Government!

The then Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon'ble Herbert Asquith, said the "Daily Mail", must be beginning to see "he cannot carry out his fraudulent bargain with Mr. Redmond." The "Daily Express", however, atoned for any excesses of sweetness and light in the "Daily Mail." It wrote:—"As for the limpets who cling to office and salary in this incredible fashion, they are beyond the pierc-

(Continued on page 29)

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FACTS ABOUT SYRIA

SINCE FRANCE LEFT LEAGUE OF NATIONS THEY HAVE NO LONGER ANY CLAIM TO CONTINUE IN OCCUPATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Syria, while having a mainly Arab population, includes within its boundaries a number of other communities. The total population is 3,280,000 divided into the following sections:—

'Sunni Muslims', the larger part of the Syrian people—nearly 2,000,000

'The Druses', an independent offshoot of Islam founded by a Fatimid Caliph of Egypt in the 11th century. They inhabit the Jebel Druse mountains in the South of Syria and bordering on Transjordania—132,000

'The Maronites', a Christian sect dating back still earlier. Their stronghold is the mountains in the north of Lebanon—240,000

'The Alawayites', an unorthodox Muslim sect whose main centre is the province of Latakia, north of Lebanon—274,000

'The Armenians', many of whom migrated from Turkey after the last war—130,000

'Greek Christians,' who are Arab by race,—280,000

'Shias'—166,000

'Other Christian bodies'; these include some Assyrians from Iraq 187,000.

The last four groups are scattered throughout Syria. The possession of local centres give the Druses, the Maronites and the Alawayites, special importance, but the five others have their particular historic traditions and present ambitions.

* * * *

Under the Peace Settlement of 1919 Syria became a Mandate A. (the same class as Iraq) of the League of Nations committed to France.

The French were not successful in either reconciling Syrians to their control or developing Syrian independence, in 1926 a serious revolt occurred during which they bombarded Damascus.

In 1921 the French ceded to Turkey the province of Cilicia, a fertile province along the south coast of Asia Minor between the Taurus mountains and the sea (This Admiral Darlan now regrets).

In 1939 they ceded to Turkey the province of Alexandretta in the north of Syria, including the valuable port of that name and the old city of Antioch. (For this Admiral Darlan now blames Britain).

The French have lately withdrawn from the League of Nations, and have so forfeited their legal right to occupy Syria at all

* * * *

'The Government of Syria' is now divided into two republics:—

'The Lebanese Republic.' This with its capital of Beirut, extends from the Palestine border halfway up the Levant coast. It includes the port of Tripoli (the terminus of the French pipe line from Kirkuk) and the airport of Rayak

'The Syrian Republic'. This embraces the rest of the French mandate, with its capital at Damascus. In the Syrian republic certain areas enjoy various degrees of autonomy These are:—

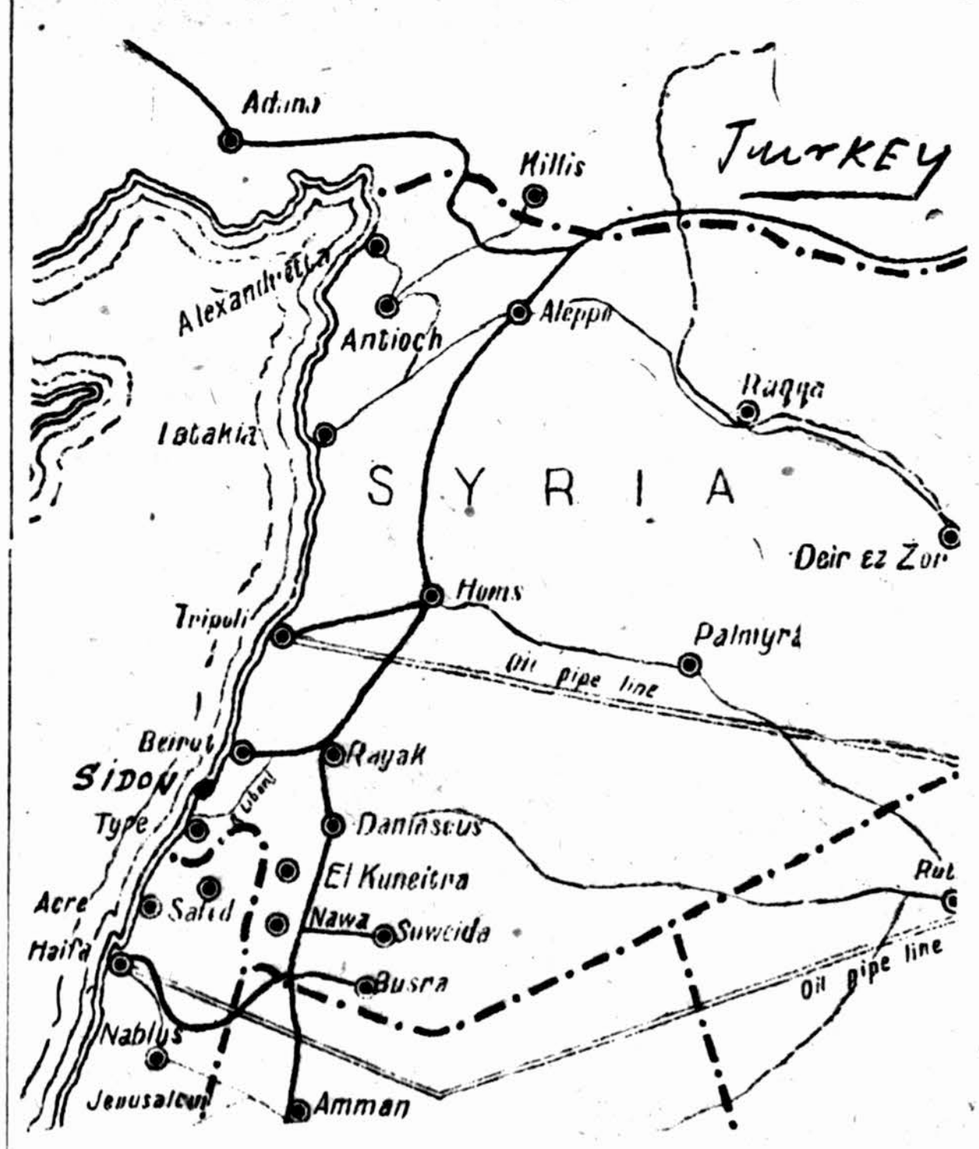
'Jebel Druz' the home of the Druses, which enjoys complete local autonomy

'Latakia', the home of the Alawayites.

'The Jezvieh', the triangle formed by the Euphrates, the Iraq and the Turkish frontiers. These last two districts enjoy a modified form of autonomy. All the territories of Syria are treated as one unit for customs purposes.

* * * *

Since the French have left the League of Nations they have no longer any legal claims to continue in occupation of the country. During their 21 years stewardship, they have failed to do what they undertook under the League mandate,—prepare the country for independence.



Syria—where Vichy is fighting Germany's battle!

For some time the infiltration of German civilians by land, sea and air has proceeded uninterruptedly. General Dentz is no longer master in his own house; he has to obey the Nazi inspired orders of Admiral Darlan. The real control is exercised by the German Consul-General in Beirut and by Gestapo agents, who have prevented any organised movement in favour of General de Gaulle. Syria thus became a territory under enemy occupation. A German occupation in force would have constituted a direct threat.

(i) To Turkey, whose encirclement would then be almost complete.

(ii) To Iraq and the Mosul oilfield, because an attack could be launched from Syrian airports.

(iii) To Palestine and Egypt for an attack on which it would provide both land and air bases.

(iv) To Cyprus, which it would enable the Germans to attack by air from short range.

(v) By placing the Levant coast in enemy hands it would embarrass the fleet in aiding the defence of Cyprus.

The threats mentioned above have been avoided. In particular a German move through Iraq to the Persian Gulf and so the development of a threat to India will be forestalled.

Communications with Turkey from Egypt as well as from Iraq will be restored and safeguarded. In particular, the Baghdad railway, which runs partly through Syrian and partly through Turkish territory, will be available for the transit of supplies to the Turks.

Air bases will be acquired which will be of great value in the defence of Cyprus.

The control of the coast line will give valuable relief to the fleet and enable it to concentrate its energies upon the interruption of supplies for the German army in Libya.

* * * *

General Wavell, in this move, is able to take advantage of his interior lines. The defence of Crete has enabled Britain to dispose of Rashid Ali and to re-establish the lawful government in Baghdad and to safeguard the Mosul oilfields. It has also enabled her to strengthen her military dispositions along the Southern borders of Syria. These moves are of the utmost importance but the gain which they represent might rapidly disappear if a German Expeditionary Force were allowed to move in Syria the keystone of the Middle East. With Syria firmly held one half of the German pincers will be snapped, and General Wavell will be able to concentrate his force to meet the other pincer in Libya.

* * * *

In promising Syria independence Britain is doing nothing new, for Syria was promised ultimate independence by the Peace settlement when placed under a "Class A mandate." Britain is taking over the role which France in twenty-one years has failed to perform, and which Vichy is now betraying in trying to hand over the country to Germany.

The German policy has been to envelop the Turks by their favourite pincer movement. By threatening them with Russo-German co-operation by way of the Black Sea and by enclosing their Western and Southern costs by a girdle of occupied islands the Germans have tried to intimidate them into negotiating a commercial agreement under cover of which Von Papen hoped to extort transit facilities for German troops and material 'en route' to Syria and Iraq. The position is obscure. There is no doubt that Germany's unopposed occupation of the Aegean Islands nearest to the Turkish coast came as a severe shock to the Turks and was deliberately planned by Germany as a means of restricting Turkish seaborne trade thus increasing temptation to Ankara to consent to trade discussions. Persistent rumours that an Axis agreement with Turkey is imminent should be treated with great reserve. Stories are appearing to the effect that Turkey is being offerred territorial bribes (such as Mitylene, Samos and the Northern Section of the Iraq oil fields) to induce her to enter into commercial negotiations which would lead to the granting of transit facilities for German troops and equipment 'en route' for Syria. There are strong indications that such stories emanate from Von Papen and his entourage and that President Ineunu remains faithful to his initial view, that a German victory would entail the end of Turkish independence. The Turkish attitude is bound to be greatly influenced by impending developments in Syria

TORTURED TO DEATH BY GESTAPO

Polish Athlete Refuses To "Utter A Word Of Value To Enemy"

LONDON, June 17.

Janusz Kuscocinski, the famous Polish long distance runner who won the 10,000 Metres Championship in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932 has been tortured to death by the Gestapo, according to news reaching Polish circles

Kuscocinski like hundreds of other prominent citizens was charged by the Germans with being connected with anti-German underground activities. Although lacking proof, the Gestapo was determined to extract information from Kuscocinski and tortured him for several months before killing him. They first broke his legs which brought him many athletic victories in various parts of the world and during the second investigation, they broke the right arm and damaged the right eye

Later Kuscocinski was thrown into a dark dungeon practically without food and water and was periodically subjected to fresh tortures. A fellow prisoner who saw Kuscocinski at this stage said that he looked a broken, old man with a long, white beard and practically blind and dumb

Kuscocinski died later and his name has been added to the long list of martyred Polish patriots. Throughout the ordeal, Kuscocinski refused to utter a word of value to the enemy.—Reuter

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HEAVEN ON EARTH

"....the placid blue depths of its lakes....."

"Agar firdaus bar roo-e zameen ast
Hameen ast o hameen ast o hameen ast"

(If there is heaven anywhere on the face of the earth, it is this, it is this, it is this)

Thus sang the poet of old and his words have been endorsed and confirmed and repeated by generation after generation of visitors to Kashmir. From the Moghul Emperors who rode up with a retinue of thousands, disregarding the hardships of the journey across the hot plains of Hindustan in anticipation of cool days in the terraced garden of Shalimar, to the modern American tourist who takes a 'plane from Cincinati direct to Srinagar; from the old Persian aesthetes who drank deep from this inexhaustible fountain of beauty to the Bombay 'sethia' who buys a cheap excursion ticket and keeps his eyes open for a commercial opportunity even while going up to holy Amarnath, Kashmir has cast its spell upon one and all, without distinction.

A hundred different poets in a dozen different tongues (not to mention the 20th century laureates of the railway publicity departments) have sung of the beauties of Kashmir, its salubrious climate, the majesty of its snow-clad mountains, the generous sweep of its emerald meadows, the gentle murmur of its brooks, the placid blue depths of its lakes, the rainbow hues of its myriads of flowers, the fair faces of its maidens.

Another Paradise Lost!

I am no poet but even my prosaic self was stirred to its core—stirred and fascinated and enchanted!—when I first went to Kashmir. It was a case of love at first sight. But then I was only 14 years old, hardly over the Sarda Act limit, and for 13 years I had to wait for the consummation of that juvenile romance.

The vague memories of that first visit had naturally prepared me for the feast of beauty that Kashmir spread before my admiring eyes.

From the steel-grey chawls of Parel to a houseboat on the Dal, from the vista of smoking mill chimneys to avenues of stately 'safeda' trees, from the monotonous routine of climbing a dark stair-case to the grand thrill of going up the glacier at Khilanmarg and sliding down on the snow, from the nerve-shattering clatter of the trams to the soothing ripple of the water as the 'Shikara' glides down the Jhelum and one reclines back on the soft cushions and abandons oneself to a luxurious contemplation of nature—in short, from Bombay to Kashmir—is a journey in the fourth dimension of aesthetic delight, from ugliness to beauty, from the mundane to the magnificent, from hell to heaven! Or is it?

"...All over Kashmir, wherever your car stops...."

Yes, indeed, that uncomfortable question obtruded itself quite early in my stay. Is Kashmir really the 'heaven on earth' that it is reputed to be? Or is it just one more figment of the poetic imagination like the fabled beauty of Venice which personally I found an ugly and odorous and poverty-stricken city.

I went to Kashmir, determined to enjoy myself, to have a holiday not only from work but also from reality, determined to be an escapist, to look at everything through rose-tinted spectacles, to smother all evil smells with the aroma of flowers.

Flowers—And Facts!

My first and also the most enduring impression of Kashmir was that of floral abundance. Not the hot-house products of the city florist's shop, but the natural luxuriance of God's own garden that is the valley of Kashmir. Flowers, not in hundreds or thousands but in millions and billions. Red flowers and white flowers, flowers pale like the harvest moon and flowers blue like the sky on a summer morn, roses and lotuses, cannas and gardenias, 'champa' and 'motiya' and 'nargis' and a hundred nameless varieties that grow in wild profusion. And yet not all these flowers in Kashmir were enough to overcome the stench of the stagnant backwaters of Srinagar, running through the dense parts of the city, which serve as an allegedly picturesque but slow means of communication, breed mosquitoes and supply slimy water for washing, bathing and drinking to the poor population.

No, not all the flowers can suppress the evil-smelling facts that abound in Kashmir. You can't escape reality.

And even if you run away, far from the slums of Srinagar, to the snow-covered heights of Aliputtar, you have to face the disconcerting fact that the poor man who has lugged up your heavy tiffin basket five miles up the steep climb from Gulmarg earns about eight annas a day—and that, too, only for the duration of the tourist season!

Grim Spectre

An Indian can hardly be shocked by poverty even in its acutest form. And yet the poverty of the Kashmiris is more blatant, more stark, more utterly heart-breaking than anything I have seen in the world. The U. P. peasant, I know, lived on the verge of starvation and the famine areas of Gujerat are no paradise for the cultivators but in the cold climate of Kashmir economic distress acquires an added grimness. In hot and dry areas a loin cloth suffices a peasant for his wardrobe but imagine his condition if he had to have clothes to protect himself from frosty winds and [illegible] storms. Only in Rumania have I seen such destitution and such filth. And I now know that dirty habits and unhygienic ways of living are not racial or national characterstics but a necessary corollary of a low standard of living.

Wherever one goes in Kashmir, one can't escape this grim spectre of poverty, made more monstrous by the ever-present contrast of abundant natural beauty. A down-and-out unemployed worker does not look so conspicuous or irrelevant in the Parel mill-area but a Kashmiri porter in filthy rags, [illegible] weight

"....the craftsmen, with magical fingers, who create exquisite embroidery...."

DAUGHTER OF KASHMIR

"... She can't retain a rose-petal complexion for long if she drinks dirty water ..."

By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas

OR

of a 'Sahib's' cabin trunk, when seen against the magnificent background of the flower-covered Gulmarg valley, is a mockery of God and nature.

All over Kashmir, wherever your car stops it is immediately surrounded by a horde of unemployed men, looking in their rags like human scare-crows, and undernourished children, their ribs sticking out of their bodies, all whining for "baksheesh" and prepared to push your car for a pice each. It is easy to sermonize on the social and psychological evils of encouraging beggars but these are no professional mendicants and, anyway, hunger is more important than all the self-respect and psychology in the world. You cannot blame these people for begging, for they are willing to work. Only there is no one to give them work, no one to give them even a handful of rice every day, no one to ensure their elementary human requirements of food and clothing and shelter. Centuries of exploitation, starvation and ignorance have left them without initiative, without backbone, without self-respect, without character, without the beauty of form and feature that was their racial characteristic.

No Vitamins, No Beauty!

The beauty of Kashmiri maidens is world-famous. Poets have sung of it and romanticists have raved about it. It is said that you often find pearls among rags but the fact is that beauty cannot thrive on a diet lacking in vitamins.

She can't retain a rose-petal complexion for long if she drinks dirty water and the eyes that reminded poets of gazeiles and 'nargis' flowers would surely lose their sparkle if her whole race is suffering from diseases of the eye owing to unhygienic living conditions. The cyprus-like, erect, figure must become stooped if she has to carry heavy loads of fuel on her head and for the same reason her silken tresses must become matted and lifeless.

With the exception of a very small minority consisting of Brahmins and other well-to-do people there is not much beauty to be observed to-day among the vast mass of Kashmiris. The features, no doubt, are chiselled, almost perfect, but poverty, over-work malnutrition and disease take heavy toll and put their ugly stamp on the faces that, by right, should have been blooming and figures that should have been erect and graceful.

Figures—And Figures!

The cause of these pinched faces and pathetic figures are some economic facts—and figures! There is simple arithmetic involved in this aesthetic problem. And those who are disappointed at the collapse of their romantic dreams about Kashmir should take note of these simple statistics and elementary economic facts:

Kashmir, with an area of 84,471 square miles, is the largest state in India, nearly as large as Great Britain, with its frontiers touching British India, Tibet, Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. (Hence British interest in Kashmir and that is why Gilgit, the strip of territory adjoining the land of the Soviets, has been taken over by the Government of India).

With its vast area, Kashmir is also extremely rich in forests full of the finest kinds of woods, fertile land for rice crops, minerals, silk-worms, sheep, hydro-electric power. Its craftsmen are gifted with an innate artistic sense which can be observed in their embroidery, shawls, wood carvings, silver and gold work and pottery. Its peasants are industrious and hard-working, used to toil in the agriculturist's constant battle with nature.

"....the grand thrill of going up the glacier at Khilanmarg and sliding down on the snow...."

A KASHMIRI CHILD

Will she find a better world to live in when she grows up?

Kashmir, with such abundance of material resources, has got to support only a comparatively small population of 36 lakhs, thus having to accommodate only 43 persons per square mile.

A vast rich land with a small population. Surely there must be plenty for all. No. But there is not. There is plenty for a few and very little for the many. The paradoxes of economic maldistribution are strange.

The peasant who grows 'shali' (paddy) starves for lack of rice because all that he produces is taken away by the revenue collector, the jagirdar and, the largest share, by the money-lender.

Kashmir is the land of orchards and hundreds of tons of peaches and pears and cherries and apples are exported, but there are no fruits for poor Kashmiris. The orchard-owners, like the orange growers of California, would prefer to see vast quantities of fruit to lie rotting on the ground rather than sell it cheap. The deficiency in vitamins which takes such a toll of health could be easily remedied if the Kashmiris could afford to include fruits in their diet.

The craftsmen, with magical fingers, who create exquisite embroidery, silverware and papier mache articles, working over 12 hours a day in dingy cubicles, at the expense of their eye-sight and their health, get an average wage of about 10 annas a day while the merchants sell these very goods at very high prices, making profits of a hundred per cent. or even more than that.

The total revenue of Kashmir State is Rs. 2,77,18,000 which, for a poor population of 36 lakhs, shows a pretty high incidence of taxation. And where does all this money go? Back to the people in the form of social services, education, medicine? No.

About 63 lakhs a year (25 per cent.) goes to maintain the army. About 27 lakhs a year goes to the Maharaja and the Royal family.

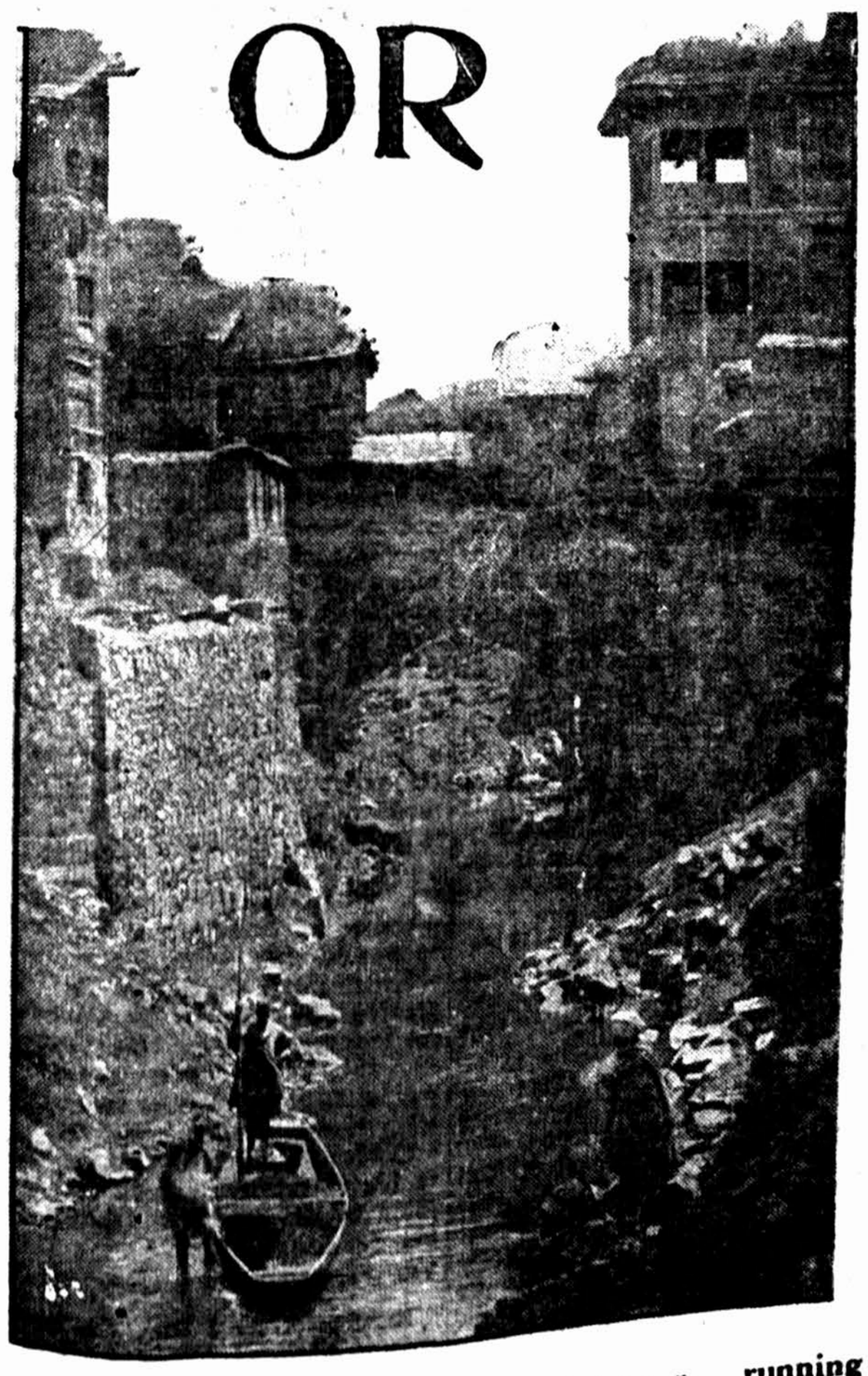
On the other hand, only 25 lakhs are earmarked for education and in this disease-ridden land not more than 10 lakhs is spent on the medical department.

Shocking

Some contrasts are simply shocking. There are village primary schools where a single teacher holds five classes in a single room. The state has no money to give to the Education Department to build schools. And yet in Srinagar, on the Jhelum, one can see a perfectly good palace being demolished and a new one (costing not less than ten lakhs, surely!) being built in its place. And it is only one of the several palaces that the Maharaja has for his use.

Here is another shocking paradox. In Kashmir, the land of lakes and rivers and streams and

(Continued On Page 30)



"....the stagnant backwaters of Srinagar, running through the dense parts of the city...."

HELL ON EARTH?

France's Forbidden Newspaper

IT IS BEING CIRCULATED IN OCCUPIED FRANCE UNDER NAZI EYES

SOMEW HERE in occupied France, a patriotic, pro-British newspaper is being printed and circulated under the nose of the Gestapo and the German conquerors.

Named after Rabelais's immortal hero, "Pantagruel" is not a mere tract of the kind distributed from time to time or posted on the walls at night in various parts of France, writes "News Chronicle."

It is a real newspaper, "a news sheet" as it calls itself. Those who have the courage to do so publish it under great risks (a chemist in Paris and one in Versailles were sentenced to penal servitude for life by a German court martial quite recently for circulating hostile tracts). They request their readers to pass "Pantagruel" round their friends. Its circulation has to be restricted because of the difficulty in obtaining newsprint.

Sent By Post

The paper is published every week whenever possible. It is printed on four pages and is distributed by every possible means. One method is to send it by post to people in every district of the country whose addresses are found in directories or telephone books.

When you read it you would at once think that "Pantagruel" is published by General de Gaulle's propaganda staff. Yet they did not know of its existence until this extraordinary little paper was brought to them by someone who has just arrived from France.

Each issue has a note printed in big letters on the top of the first column which reads:

"BEWARE.—This newspaper is not a British tract Any reader who may find it possible to find a way to make it reach Free French people in Britain would contribute in giving an ardent stimulant and a precious relief to those who are giving their lives for our liberty.

Not "Cordial" Co-operation

Here are some quotations from this third issue of "Pantagruel" which is full of esprit and wit:

"Our aim is not opposition or revolt against the authorities of occupation. We know that we lost the war and that the wise policy is a loyal collaboration, but NOT A CORDIAL collaboration with the Germans.

"We believe that this policy does not oblige us to sentence General de Gaulle to death and grossly to insult England, our ally. England did not betray us. She remains our ally, and she will be able to save us. Let us not forget that. . . .

"London has greatly sufered by German air bombing But the British people are receiving the blows like sportsmen. What the French public must know and realise is that the spirit of resistance of the English is intact."

In this third issue of "Pantagruel" long quotations of Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast to the French nation are given with this comment:

"What he (Churchill) said at the end—"If you cannot help us. at least don't be an obstacle for us"—might be regarded as our slogan. We must respect the signature of the Armistice. But don't ask us to be the allies of Germany against Britain. We have the right to respect and love Great Britain, and we have the right to wish for a British victory."

On the back page was a fierce attack on Caval, then engaged in parleys with Hitler for a separate peace:

"At the beginning Hitler showed himself reasonable. Now he wants us to commit an ignominy. He is going to ask us to collaborate with him against our English allies and friends. Laval is playing his last card. He has no right to drag us into that . . . *we shall not do it.*"

"On Ne Passe Pas"

It would need columns to give extracts of anti-Nazi tracts and pro-British literature now being distributed in France (occupied as well as non-occupied).

One which was circulated in Paris on December 7 stated:

"All the gigantic efforts made by the Nazis against Britain have failed. Britain remains the master of the seas. Spain and Portugal have refused to submit to invasion, to attack Gibraltar and French Morocco. Turkey is mobilising. The Italian defeat in Albania has developed into a debacle.

"The reply to the Axis everywhere is 'On ne passe pas' (you can't pass). Do not let yourself be impressed by false news. France is living in the shade at present. One day soon she will come to life again in bright sunny light.

One day last November the Nazis posted on the wall of certain quarters of Paris big placards on yellow paper entitled: "England is the enemy of France."

The following morning, next to every Nazi placard was a small white poster which read: "I accuse England" (J'accuse l'Angleterre):

"It was England who invaded France in 1914.

"It was England who conceived the pan-Germanic plan.

"It was England who annexed Austria.

"It was England who was responsible for the murders of General Mangin, Maginot, Barthou and King Alexander.

"It was England who armed herself to the teeth and mobilised all her army (slaves included).

"It was England who invaded Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium.

"It is England who is making us 'dance' to a strange tune . . .

"AH . . . THOSE ENGLISH. . ."

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TOILET and NURSERY
Delicately scented and antiseptic

protects children from prickly heat and other skin affections.

Wonderfully refreshing after daily shave.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
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Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

By OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Poor Mr. Hardcastle had enough to worry him in his peaceful country home. There was Mrs. Hardcastle, a stupid wife, whose affections were centered upon her son by her first husband. She had so spoiled Tony that at twenty-one he had not been to school enough to learn to read.

The bright side of the Hardcastle home was the daughter Kate, charming, beautiful, and intelligent; she was like her father and nothing like her mother. The last member of the household was Constance Neville, a niece, whom Mrs. Hardcastle had determined that Tony should marry. Constance and Tony thoroughly disliked each other; Constance indeed was secretly betrothed to a Mr. Hastings of London.

As for Tony. His good qualities had been so completely buried under poor rearing that no one would have seen his good heart or ordinary sense for the flagrant display of knavery.

The Opening.

As the play opens Mr. Hardcastle is telling Kate that her intended husband is coming to visit.

Young Marlow, son of Sir Charles Marlow, was said to be well educated and of good reputation, a good catch. The two fathers had been lifelong friends. Kate's questions of Mr. Hardcastle showed her sound judgment about choosing a husband.

Tony meanwhile had gone to spend the evening at the tavern; he was angry with Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle for their reprimands. In this state of anger he observed two young men enter the tavern, obviously travellers from London. They sought the residence of Mr. Hardcastle.

Tony took charge of the situation. He told them that old Hardcastle was a fool, that his household was run in confusion, that he had a delightful son but a daughter that was ugly and talkative. The young men looked at each other in disappointment for they had heard just the opposite.

Then Tony told them that the Hardcastle residence was too far away for that night's journey, that the tavern there was filled, but that only a few miles down the road was an inn that offered good service. He offered to guide them to it. Thus Tony led the two young men to the Hardcastle residence, telling them that it was an inn.

Riding along Hastings and Marlow talked, for it was indeed the two young suitors. Hastings related how Mrs. Hardcastle wanted her neice to marry the dolt Tony. Marlow said that his trouble was that he was frightened within an inch of his life in the presence of a lady. He was at ease with bar maids and girls used to the society of men but he dreaded his interview with Miss Hardcastle.

Host In Huff.

Upon their arrival at the Hardcastle home, the travellers met Mr. Hardcastle indifferently, ordered the servants around, and demanded the bill of fare for supper. Their host left them in a huff, declaring that never had he met with such impudence.

Miss Naville then appeared. She and Hastings were surprised; with Hastings' explanations she told him that Tony had deliberately tricked them. The lovers saw an advantage for themselves in keeping up the deception, so they told Marlow that only that hour had Miss Neville and Miss Hardcastle arrived at the inn.

Kate sent word that she would receive Marlow. When he entered her presence his manner lacked poise until he seemed a poor

(Continued on Page 28)

OLIVER GOLDSMITH FINDING SURGERY AND WRITING VYING WITH EACH OTHER GAVE UP MEDICINE

Oliver Goldsmith wrote classical literature in three fields: in drama "She Stoops To Conquer;" in poetry, "The Deserted Village;" in prose, "The Vicar of Wakefield." Of the many dramatists of the eighteenth century only two outlived their generation. Richard Sheridan and Oliver Goldsmith.

Son of a clergyman, Goldsmith was born in 1728 into a large family. With the assistance of relatives he went to the university, taking a degree in medicine. But even with a great need of money and several attempts at it, he was not successful in the practise of medicine. It is sometimes told of him that Goldsmith was in the middle of an operation when he kept making poetry in his head. After he finished and realized show writing and surgery were vying with each other for his attention, even with a patient at the point of death, he gave up medicine.

In London he did hack work for publishers at first, going on to original work. Goldsmith was a member of Dr. Samuel Johnson's renowned club, being improvident, eccentric, and charming. He dedicated "She Stoops To Conquer" to Johnson writing: "By inscribing this slight performance to you, I do not mean so much to compliment you as myself."

Goldsmith died in 1774, in debt to his friends for money, but creditor to the world of readers for his delightful books.

NEW LITERATURE IN CHINA

—Of The People, For The People, By The People!

For four and a half hours China's leading novelists, playwrights, Chinese opera actors, musicians, and motion picture directors gave reports and lectures to 1,500 young literary aspirants who packed the spacious Cathay Theatre to hear of the part played by the fine arts during 1940 and their prospects during 1941. Mr. Kuo Mo-ju, director of the Cultural work Committee of the political Affairs Board of the National Military Council, himself a well-known poet and novelist promised more literary lectures in the future to help budding authors.

"WHERE IS OUR MASTERPIECE?"

After an introductory speech by Mr. Kuo, reports were made by Mr. Lao Sheh on novels and short stories, Mr. Ma Yen-hsiang on the writing and production of plays, Mr. Kung Shiao-duan on Chinese operas, Mr. Chao Fen on music, and Mr. Shih Tung-shan on motion pictures. All speakers agreed that art in 1940 has become more refined than during the first stage of the war when every artist carried away by over-enthusiasm and revelled in patterns of slogans which, though highly useful in rousing war sentiments of the masses, brought about little literary achievement. The question "Where is our masterpiece?' was yet to be answered.

NEW REALISM

Although nothing phenomenal has been produced in 1940 the quality of all branches has been so improved that there is reason to expect better results in 1941. The authors and artists have been able to begin to observe coolly, to think deeply, to criticise clearly social phenomena, to extend their sphere of interest to all phases of the nation instead of the war as in the last two years, and to study new patterns of men and things. These, the artists believe, herald the nation's masterpieces that are to be, and probably soon, produced.

From an excited romanticism, the Chinese literary trend in 1940 has graduated into a new realism based on a new scientific concep- of the world as a whole and the Chinese people in particular. The writers' productions reflect more clearly and accurately present-day China as a whole, instead a single phase or isolated inc dents. The writings are able t maintain and develop Chines characteristics and thus bring artistic endeavour within the reac of the general public. On th other hand the productions repr- sent more than ever the interes of the masses. By the adaptation of the style of existing folklore and songs, and absorption of Western influence, last year's artistic productions have been able to elevate the literary standard of the Chinese peop'e.

"YELLOW RIVER CHORUS"

After the reports Messrs. Mao Tuen, Hung Sheng, Yang Hansen and Ho Lu-ting, well-known novelist, playwright motion picture producer, and composer respectively, expressed the hope of seeing new names in 1941.

The meeting ended after an amateur group sang he "Yellow River Chorus" accompanied by Chinese drums and gongs. The composition is a 1940 production with four voice parts, a distinctive improvement on the older songs which have only one or sometimes two voice parts.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU PERIODICALS

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—In the issue for May, Maulana Manazir Ahsan Gilani contributes a very scholarly article on the collection and preservation of the sayings of the Prophet of Islam by his immediate follows. The article is to be concluded. Maulana Masud Alam Nadvi writes the first instalment of the life of Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab, the founder of the Wahabi sect of Islam and the greatest religious figure of his times. He was a great Puritan and he did for Islam what was done by Luther for Christianity. Life and works of M. Ejaz Hasan Khan are narrated by M. Riaz Hasan of Muzaffarpur. In the editorial notes the editors mourns the passing away of Moinuddin written works in Urdu. Glean- Nadvi, the author of several wellings, reviews, etc., form the permanent feature.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—In the April number Nawab Mahmud Ali Khan concurs with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that Urdu is the common heritage of the Hindus and the Musalmans and in this connection answers some of the objections raised against Urdu Mr Raghupati Sahai reproduces 29 couplets from his poetical works and through them explains the purpose of his poetry, comparing at the same time his poetry with well-known English poets. M. Nizami Badazuni, editor of the "Zulqarnain", refers, in an article, to the services rendered by the late Sir Shah Sulaiman to the Urdu literature. "Safety First" forms the subject of an article by Mr. Z. A. Barni. In the poetry section poems by Syed Maqbul Husain, Ejaz Siddiqi, Iqbal Varna Sahar, Fayyas and others are simply splendid.

SCIENCE (Delhi)—In the April issue Prof. Sir Arthur Keith's article headed "Man's nearest kin in the animal world" has been translated by Mr. Mahshar Abidi in which the habits and ways of living of certain apes are described. Dr. Raziuddin Siddiqi describes and elucidates Prof. Eistein's theory of relativity. Mr. Aftab Hasan describes Halley's comet which appeared in 1910 while Mr. T. B. Bhaskaran gives a description of the comet that appeared in February last. The section devoted to question and answers contains much that will be appreciated even by laymen. Other features are well maintained.

In the issue for May the place of honour is assigned to Syed Mustafa Husain's article in which are described the various processes so necessary in the manufacture of sugar. The article has been written with reference to the Nizam Sugar Factory which employs about 30 thousand persons. Dr. M. Babar Mirza,—in the course of a short article, refers to the evil effects of tobacco and in this connection throws light on its consumption in the civilised countries of the west Prof Riaz-ul-Hasan deals with the diseases of the plants while Mr. Mahshar Abidi throws light on the mental condition of several well-known animals.

SPIRITUAL SYNTHESIS

THE NEW WORLD-ORDER SERIES: No. 1. By Parameshwara Pillai. Published by Pt. Omprakash Shastri, Lahore, 1941. P. 64. Price annas 8.

This is a study of the root causes of and remedies for the present disturbed state of society throughout the world. The thesis of the writer is that Supreme Intelligence rules the world. Mankind can secure happiness only by harmonising its conduct with the scheme of the Supreme Intelligence. Mankind should, therefore, know what that scheme is. According to the writer, that scheme has a world foundation, a basic unity. India should build on such a foundation. Intuition, divine revelation, the sense of true universal brotherhood, etc., should be properly understood and given a fair trial, which they have yet, nowhere, received. "When," says the author, "by the force of demonstrable facts of the Nature and phenomena of existence, Science is being compelled more and more to regard the world as a single indivisible unit, the baseness of man is allowed its free play to dominate his own nober self, to debase himself and to scheme and plan division and isolation when destruction or domination is found impossible."

India's traditional contribution to human happiness is "the exquisite blending of Supreme Divinity with sacred humanity," "living truly a life of consecration to the Supreme Lord," "man's constant, honest intimate and integral association with the Supreme Creator and Almighty Sustainer of the entire cosmos," "a complete faith in and surrendor to God," "a spiritual synthesis of all faiths and cultures, of all doctrines and aims." Unity is reality. It is the Truth. Let us understand and "live" that great Truth, says the writer, in which he is supported by the great world-teachers, past and present, throughout the world.

N.H.P.

Map Of Abyssinia

THE DETAILED MAP OF ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA. By Munshi Abdul Kadir, can be had from the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Size: 30" x 20" Thick cardboard cover. Annas 12.

This is a comprehensive map of Abyssinia and of all the other adjoining countries. The names of unimportant towns are also given. The roads, railway lines rivers, etc., are all shown with a precision so necessary in the case of maps. A detailed information about the climate, population, mineral wealth, products, means of communication, etc., is also given on the covering pages in English which considerably adds to its utility. The map which is clearly printed on a strong white paper is sure to prove useful to businessmen, travellers and students of geography.

"B".

Mughals And Their Govt.

"THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE MUGHALS," By Dr. P. Saran (Kitabistan, Allahabad) 1941.

Dr. P. Saran has done a good piece of historical work i.. giving us a bbok on the Provincial Government of the Mughals. It covers the period from 1526 to 1658, and therefore has to record Sher Shah's achievements also. It also deals in a general way with the chief characteristic of the pre-Mughal political structure. It then gives us an account of the Mughal political organisation in the provinces. It treats of their Provincial Armv. Finance, Law and Justice, Police, Jails, Law and Charities, Education and Public Works in later chapters. It has three well-prepared maps, a good note on principal sources and authorities, and a select bibliography. The book covers 483 pages including index.

Since the impetus given to the Doctorate degree and to the thesis work in Post Graduate classes in India and abroad a number of excellent historical monographs based on original sources and authorities have been published and have added to our knowledge of the various aspects of Indian history. Most of them relate to government and administration which were neglected before

Dr. Saran gives us an account of the best period of the Mugha Government. The author has succeeded in doing this as far as his authorities allowed him. He has taken great pains in collecting his material and collating his information. He has compared his own views with those of othe scholars and argued out his own viewpoint with the help of authorities. He tells us that the political organisation of India during the Muslim period was the joint work of Hindus and Muslims that is, Muslims structure but on Hindu foundations.

The author observes that on the whole the government of the Sultans was not for the people. Then he says the government of the Sultans was in no sense feudalistic But later on— on page 60 61 he contradicts this to a certain extent. He has, however, tried well to differentiate between some broad features of Afghan monarchy which was tribal in its conception and the new monarchy which the Mughals were establishing in India. This was based on the conception of the divinity of the ruler and was actuated by a benevolent and paternal spirit of tolerance, welfare and justice.

The author deals with the prevalence, organisation and importance of the village community during the Mughal period. No doubt it existed and functioned as an organ of government. But we have as yet no direct contemporary evidence from Northern India about village Panchayats, their functions, powers and relations to provincial or Central Government. We do not find Dr. Saran quoting any such authorities He merely quotes either later British writers and Maratha evidence which concerns the Deccan and South. A serious attempt has be made to unearth historical documents which will give us direct evidence for such inferences and statements as the author makes.

Dr. Saran has done good work in filling up a gap in our knowledge of Mughal Government.

Marathi Literary Conference Special Number

The Namdeo Magazine of Sholapur brought out a special issue to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan. It contains a number of articles about Mr. Khandekar who presided over the session, the full text of his address and that of the chairman and a good deal of other literary information which is worth preserving. It is edited by Mr. G. R. Mhaitra and is priced at five annas.

Urdu Poetry

SHAMIM KE SAU SHE'R a collection of verses in Urdu, by Syed Muzaffar Husain Shamim, Osmania Book Depot, Mohd. Ali Building, Bombay, 3. Price As. 4

Professor Syed Najeeb Ashraf Nadvi points out in his introduction that Shemim is one of the few modern Urdu poets whose works reflects life and reality. These hundred couplets, selected from his various 'ghazals' and poems amply bear out this statement.

It is a handy little pocket size volume, an ideal gift for lovers of modern Urdu poetry.

OUR SHORT STORY

What Nerve

By KARL GRAYSON

The winter the Boyntons spent in Southern California they called on some people named Andrews, who were friends of some friends of the Boyntons. The Andrews were an attractive young couple and were delighted to hear first hand from their friends back east. The two couples took an instant liking to each other and in the months that followed were together constantly. It was the Andrews, in fact, who made the Boyntons' visit on the coast among their pleasantest.

That summer, back east, the Boyntons purchased a small camp on Eagle Lake in New Hampshire. They had been looking for a good-buy on Eagle for some time, and were delighted with their new home. It was exactly what they hoped to find

"The next time you write the Andrews," Milt Boynton told April, his wife, "tell 'em what we've done and ask them to come on and visit us."

April did this, not dreaming that the Andrews would accept, but hoping they would nevertheless She was surprised, therefore, a fortnight later, to receive a letter from Ruth Andrews saying that she and Chet were planning a trip east and would be happy to spend a couple of weeks at the Boyntons' camp.

"A couple of weeks!" exclaimed Milt. "Well, after all!"

"It does seem a little bit nervy, doesn't it," April agreed. "Still, there's nothing we can do now. Westerners are like that. When they make a visit they make it worthwhile."

So April wrote back and told the Andrews that she and Milt were delighted they were coming and were looking forward to a grand time. Ruth replied that she and Chet had talked it over and had decided they could remain three weeks instead of two.

"Well, my great aunt!" Milt yelled. "There weeks! Say, do those two think that just because they were nice to us out west we're going to support them the rest of our lives?"

"Now, Milt, you know they did go out of their way to entertain us, and we liked them a lot."

"But holy smoke, we've hardly got settled here. Ye've other folks we want to have up. Three weeks is a long while."

"Shall I write and tell them not to come?"

Of course that was out of the question, so Milt resigned himself to what he anticipated would be an ordeal. During the intervening weeks he thought about it a good deal, and the more he thought the more it seemed he was being taken advantage of. Well, that's what you get for accepting other people's hospitality.

Early in July a letter came from Ruth Andrews saying that they were arriving the following Saturday at Plymouth, and would Milt please meet them in his car.

"Can you beat that! Can't even taxi over! Say, do they think we're a couple of suckers?"

"Now, Milt, of course you'll meet them. Remember they drove us to the station when we left California."

"Yeah," said Milt. "One mile they drove us. It's fifteen to Playmouth"

But Milt was on hand at Plymouth when the train from New York came in, and when he saw Chet and Ruth he almost forgot his feeling of resentment. No doubting the sincerity of their greeting, the warmth and affection with which they shook hands. They were certainly genuinely glad to see him.

During the drive back to camp, however, Milt was shocked back to his former feeling.

"How are you managing with the camp financially?" Chet asked.

Good lord! What crust! "I've got a mortgage on it, if that's what you mean," he said with an edge to his voice.

Chet Andrews laughed. "If you're paying the interest it's O.K. We've a couple of friends coming on next week. Thought they might put up with you."

Milt swallowed hard. No telling what he would have said or done if they hadn't been at the entrance of the road that led down to the lake. He drove along the ruts in silence, crossed a field, through some woods and out into the clearing where the camp stood.

"Well, how do you like it" he asked, almost belligerently.

"Swell!" Chet and Ruth got out of the car. April came from the camp and greetings were exchanged.

The two couples liked each other instantly.

"Well," said Chet finally, "where do we sleep?"

"Oh, we've a guest room," April smiled. "Right on the lake front. Come, I'll show you."

She started for the house, but stopped when Chet brought up abruptly. Chet was looking around with a blank expression on his face. "Is this—all there is to it?" he asked.

"Oh, so it doesn't suit you, eh? Milt asked. Milt was getting mad.

"Yes, but—good heavens!" Chet's mouth fell open. Horror was in his eyes. "Look," he said and his throat felt dry, "what do you folks call a camp back here?"

"Call it? Why, damn it, haven't we been telling you that this is our camp?"

Chet wet his lips. "May the ground open up and swallow me. Back home a camp is a place with a lot of little buildings around operated on a paying guest idea. I never heard anything else called a camp. Dear heaven, what must you folks think?"

There was a long silence. Then suddenly Milt began to laugh in sheer relief and amusement. "So that's it!" he roared. Then the others began to laugh. And in the end, Milt and April insisted that their friends the Andrews remain the full three weeks.

NAZIS METHODS OF COMOUFLAGE

The "Daily Telegraph's" Special Correspondent on the German frontier cabled on May 28:

The Germans have adopted elaborate methods of camouflage in a endeavour to check the devastating R.A.F. raids on Hamburg, Hanover and Bremen. According to a traveller who has visited these three cities recently, the railway stations at Hanover and Hamburg and other equally extensive targets were completely hidden under a canopy of timber rising on a gentle ramp to form an artificial mound. This was covered with grass and rows of shrubs, the effect from the air being that of a road running through fields over the crest of a hill.

The Germans also attempted to disguise the landmarks by which, they believe, R.A.F. pilots check their course near Hamburg. The shape of Alster Lake has been altered by covering parts of it with boards supported on piles. Another lake near Hamburg has been camouflaged by the same method.

After eight or nine oil storage tanks had been blown up near Hanover and production stopped for several weeks, the Nazis covered the remaining tanks by erecting dummy houses on top.

Local people told my informant that millions of marks had been spent on camouflaging landmarks.

Describing the devastation in the three cities, he said Hanover had suffered great damage. Whole streets in the industrial districts of the city had been "blown completely flat."

One of the most imporant targets which has been hit several times is the Continental Rubber Works, which makes rubber boats for the Luftwaffe bombers and a kind of rubber casing which the Germans are now using to cover parts of submarines.

Apparently, the Germans find that sea water quickly attacks paint, leaving the bright metal easily visible from the air. Rubber casing is used as a camouflage. As a result of one R.A.F. attack, the work s had to be closed down for ten days.

During another recent raid, the Hanover tram depot received a direct hit and was burned out, 145 trams and buses being destroyed. Transport in the city is now chaotic.

At Hamburg the traveller was impressed by the tremendous devastation in the port area. Piles of debris and gutted buildings could be seen everywhere, and much damage had been done to the port installations.

Lombards Bridge had been hit, two of the three channels being unavailable. An incendiary bomb started a fire which burned out the big Hamburg department store the Alsberghaus. The proprietor, an Aryan for whose benefit the store had been confiscated from its former Jewish ownership committed suicide from fear of having neglected to provide air raid guards.

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART FOR THE HIGHBROW!

ULTIMATE AUTHORITY ON ART—NOT THE AVERAGE MAN—CAUSES OF RAMPANT PHILISTINISM—APPALLING ART-APATHY OF INDIA—INDIAN ART HITHERTO UNDIVIDED—DOCUMENTARY VALUES OF PLASTIC ARTS—AT BANGALORE, NOT AT BOMBAY—URDU STAGE OF BOMBAY—WHY NOT ARTISTS AND LITERATEURS?—SOPHISTICATED TRENDS OF GARBA.

By D. G. VYAS

The thesis of a recent leading article in the London "Times" entitled "The Eclipse of the Highbrow" was that highbrows are selfish, undisciplined and cowardly, they produce literature, painting and music that are trivial and mystificatory and that consequently the public interest in poetry and painting has, for the last twenty years, been declining. This obviously involved the question of judgment on art. The correspondence, which followed the article, appears to have cast the vote in favour of the average man as an ultimate authority on art.

Contradictory Opinions

While commenting upon the article in the "New Statesman and Nation" Mr. Reymond Mortimer has made an appreciable contribution to the controversy by clarifying a few issues. He admits that many contemporary writers and painters have produced works that are meaningless and that the best artistes enjoy relatively smaller public than they did in the 18th century.

But the opinion expressed by Mr. Mortimer, that the public interest in contemporary poetry and painting, if judged by sales, has increased during the last twenty years, does not refute the opinion of the "Times." Increased sale is not the sole criterion of the best productions and also of the increasing public interest in art and literature.

Not The Average Man

If the average man in England is, according to Mr. Mortimer, unqualified to be an ultimate authority on art, he will, in India, be utterly unqualified to be so; because fervent philistinism which, as asserted by the "Times" has, for a century, been an endemic disease in England, has been more rampant in India for a much longer time. When the average Indian, who has been enfranchised in the democratic age, frequently sends "tongue-tied" and "hands-up" persons to the representative bodies, he will, if appointed as an ultimate authority on art, push art midgets and mediocrities to the forefront of the art-world.

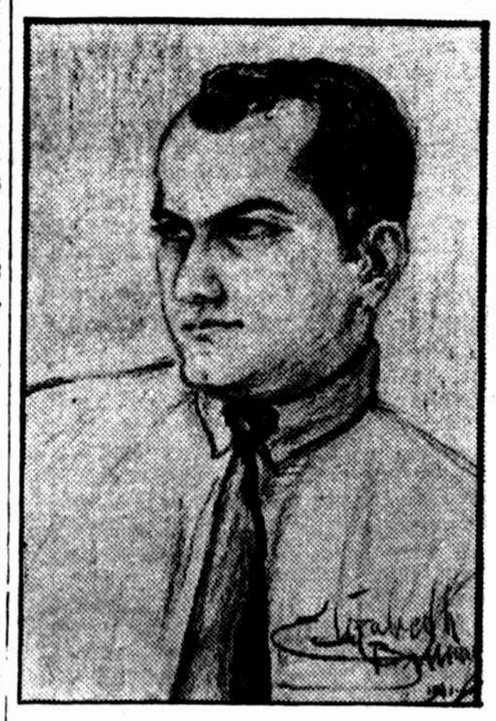
The average man appreciates art in proportion to his aesthetic capacity and calibre. Art-appreciation, which is an educational and cultural accomplishment, is the outcome of the cultivation and refinement of the aesthetic impulse. But art-appreciation is not art-judgment. Mr. Mortimer is perfectly right in his assertion that the ultimate authority is the consensus of educated taste over a long period.

Inefficiency Of Education

Initiation into art-appreciation is an educational problem. Education in art begins with integration of art in education. In view of the astonishing revelation made by the "Times" that fervent philistinism has, for a century, been an endemic disease, it is not difficult to infer that the educational system of England has, so far, failed to fully discharge its aesthetic function. Literateness is not learnedness and learnedness, in the academic sense, is not art-consciousness.

Mr. Mortimer emphasises the inefficiency of the educational system of England when he states that the public school and the University are not, as they should be, much more successful than the elementary school in enabling their products to enjoy the incomparable pleasures of poetry and painting. Education in India has proved to be much less efficient since it happens to be a servile imitation of the English system.

Vocational training has, in recent years, emerged from the cauldron of educational experiments. Is it going to make its beneficiaries more art-conscious than the alumni of the academic monasteries have been? Such a question will appear to be pertinent at a time when the Government of Bombay have taken a lead by converting a few high schools into vocational



Charcoal sketch of Mr. Adi K. Seth by Miss Elizabeth Brunner.

high schools, but have not yet put their cards on the table as regards their attitude towards the aesthetic and cultural background of education.

Social Injustice

It is a curious anomaly that art continues to be under the tutelage of aristocracy even in the age of democracy. Mr. Mortimer holds the injustices of the social system responsible for denial, to the man in the street, of the delights which emanate from fine arts and literature. India has imported, from England, the evils of her social system as well. She has, no doubt, accepted the principle that art is a common heritage of the people, but in practice it is a heritage not of the people of slums, fields and factories, but of dress-circles, cricket-clubs and Malabar Hills.

The consequences of the cynical educational system and uneven social structure in India are quite obvious. A literate or even a learned person is not, as a rule, more art-appreciative than his illiterate compatriot. A painter or a sculptor finds himself at sea as soon as he leaves the portals of the school of art, because he has to face a clientele that has extremely poor aesthetic appetite and digestion.

State To Blame

For an average man to be appreciative of art it is imperative that the educational system should be art-inclusive in its scope and nation-wide in its approach and appeal. The average Indian, who is denied the privilege of such a system, can rarely claim the virtues of independent judgment and keen appreciation. He accepts the verdict, on art and artists, which is passed by the "supreme court"—the so-called "elite" but which is not infallible.

Politicians are pleading for the relegation of art to a future date after attainment of political freedom and the educationists, industrialists and culture-architects are steering clear of art, because they all have passed through the slot of an educational system which has not inculcated in their minds the truth that art is a interest of Indian life. It is the Government of the day that should be held responsible for the appalling apathy of the average Indian towards art.

Communalism In Art

Th reported move to organise, during the session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Bhagalpur in December, an exhibition of goods and articles made by Hindus or Hindu companies should be deprecated. It appears to be an attempt to drive the thin end of the wedge into hitherto undivided art of India—and to parcel it out into communal compartments. The Hindu Mahasabha should mind its communal politics and should leave art alone if it cannot exploit the same as a unifying force.

Regaining Consciousness

A structure with a statue of Mahatma Gandhi, which is designed to commemorate his visit to Karachi during the 45th session of the Congress and which is constructed on the site of his hut, indicate that India has begun to regain consciousness of the documentary values of plastic arts. Streets, roads and squares imply civic recognition of celebrities when named after them, but they cannot replace artistically designed memorials. The municipal authorities of Karachi should not subordinate art to the documentary aspect of the memorial.

Welcome Step

The proposed Workers' Theatre at Bangalore is a welcome step towards making music, dance and drama accessible to the workers. These arts, which, it is said, will be under the direction of the finest teachers in India, should not be sophisticated by subjecting them to the process of indiscriminate modernisation South India has preserved the pristime purity of music, dance and drama and the Workers' Theatre should not go over her glorious art-traditions The expert exponents of the traditional arts should directly supervise the three arts and should not toe the line with the modernists.

Theatre-Famine

In his presidential address at the Central Maharashtra Dramatic Conference which was held at Poona on May 30 Professor N. R. Phatak drew the attention of the theatre-minded public to the deplorable position of the stage by inquiring why should Maharashtra utter the word 'revival' towards the end of one hundred years of the existence of its stage. While defining the relationship between drama and the actor he rightly said that drama depends on the actor. Drama implies action, but the protagonists of the literary drama movement will probably argue that drama implies inaction.

Professor Phatak complained of the scarcity of theatres at Poona, but the theatre-famine has been a country-wide scourge in the film-flooded India of today. The remedy lies in construction of state and municipal theatres for which every dramatic and literary conference ought to agitate. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay passed a resolution about a Municipal public hall and theatre in the heart of the city on 8th December 1938, but the very early date fixed by it for the report from the Commissioner has not yet dawned. Will some corporator elicit an explanation from the Commissioner for the inordinate delay?

A Timely Reminder

A lecture on Bombay's contribution to the Urdu stage by Syed Badshah Hussain in the series of the P. E. N. lectures was arranged at an opportune moment. It ought to have apprised 'Pan'—the Radio-critic of the "Times of India" of the achievements of the Urdu Stage. The survivors of the stage of Bombay—the Urdu, Maharashtrian and Gujarati playwrights can if given a chance, produce news-plays which will keep more receivers on than the translations of the current un-Indian news-plays do. 'Pan' will inquire of equal merits before he can recommend them to the radio-authorities.

Better Qualified

There is a proposal before the Municipal Corporation of Bombay requesting the Government for according adequate representation to the Corporation on the Bombay Board of the film censors. The literary, art and music conferences, however, are better qualified for and ought to demand their representation on the board. They should also agitate for extension of the scope of censorship to the artistic and literary aspect of the film. The Maharashtra Uchcha Sahitya Sammelan which met at Poona on May 7 has, by its resolution No. 7, set a precedent to other literary bodies.

Modern Garba

Mr Lalitmohan Gandhi, who presided over Sharadotsava at Umargam, Gujarat on June 2, must have incurred the displeasure of urban Gujarat by expressing anti-modernistic views on the current sophisticated trends of garba. Modern garba is a medley of anti-traditional influence. The craze of Gujarat for Bengalisation of her anti-forms is reflected in the influx of Bengali tunes in garbas though the resources of its traditional 'dhals' are not exhausted But to Gujarat Bengalism is sacresanct as a mangnified form of Shantiniketanism The future of garba depends on whether urban or rural Gujarat emerge victorious.

A WEEK OF WAR

TURKEY'S REALPOLITIK

By N. G. JOG

JUNE, 20.

It has been a week of hopes and disappointments, alarums and excursions, not to mention that colossal hoax of the fifteen-point German invasion of Russia's eastern frontier. Bulls, bears and gulls, however, made capital out of it.

To begin with Syria, the Allied progress there is unaccountably even painfully, slow. The British and Free French forces made a five-sided thrust in that French mandated territory in the early hours of Sunday, June 8. To-day, twelve days after, while they have advanced beyond Sidon on the coast and up to Damascus, in the centre, the campaign is still in its preliminary stages. The walls of Vichy have not fallen in spite of the trumpet blast of General de Gaulle.

It was, of course, made very clear at the outset by the Allied High Command that no blitzkrieg was being launched in Syria. Persuasion and appeal was to be the open sesame to the resistance of the French and colonial troops under General Dentz, the Vichy High Commissioner. But behind those fair words were the big battalions under General Wilson and Catroux General Wavell, the Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, significantly observed in his proclamation on the eve of the invasion: "We have come in considerable force and any resistance on your part would be useless. We know you would fight like heroes, but without hope."

Unwarranted Impressions

The public impression, therefore, was that, in the first place, the invaders had assembled such an overwhelming force around Syria that the ill-equipped and demoralised troops under General Dentz would be cowed into submission without much struggle. Secondly the earlier reports from Syria repeatedly referred to the defection of Vichy units to the Allies and this movement was thus expected to gain momentum every day Thirdly, and finally, it was believed that the solemn promise of inpendence to their country would encourage the Syrians to rise in revolt against their present rulers.

One is constrained to note, after watching the Syrian scene for the last twelve days, that all those earlier assumptions were exaggerated, if not altogether unwarranted. The Allied penetration as I have already said, is painfully slow. British troops were reported to have marched upto 15 miles from Damascus on June 10, i.e. within three days of the start of the operations. To-day, on June 20, they have yet to capture that strategic city. For days we have been reading that they are knocking on the gates of the Syrian capital: evidently, they seem to have a velvet glove on their knuckles!

Nor are the Vichy troops—comprising of regulars, colonials and the celebrated Foreign Legions—half so demoralised as they were believed to be. They actually drove out the Allies from Quinetra (since reoccupied by British troops) and the fortress of Kheim. They apparently still hold a few positions right on the Palestine border.

"Disappointingly Tough"

The Special Correspondent at Jerusalem of the London "Times" cabled the other day: "It must be frankly admitted that the fight put up at some points by Vichy troops has been disappointingly tough and has resulted in a regrettable number of casualties on both sides." Coming from such a source and from an observer on the spot, this confession ought to make us revise our earlier views regarding the defenders' power of resistance.

No wonder then that barely a fraction of the territory has so far been occupied by the Allies. Even if Damascus falls by the time those lines are in print, Beirut, Tripoli, Palmyra and Aleppo will take a long time to be reached by the by-your-leave tactics which are being at present employed by the British Command. Meanwhile reinforcements are being rushed from France and particularly the air force at the disposal of General Dentz is to-day much stronger than it was a fortnight ago.

Nor are the other two fond expectations being realised in any appreciable measure. The desertion of Vichy troops is yet no more than a trickle, nor do the Arabs so far seem to have been actively won over by their Free French liberators. There have been a few riots here and there but they are due to economic rather than political causes.

It appears, therefore, that General Wavell must re-orient his strategy if the Syrian campaign is to be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion. One certainly understands how delicate the situation is, as also the reluctance of the Allied High Command to spill more blood than is absolutely essential. But taking a long view of things, it would be actually a mercy to the French troops if they are crushed in the minimum time, even if the maximum force has to be utilised for that purpose.

Fighting For Hitler

It is stressing the obvious to say that the real enemy of Britain even on the soil of Syria is Germany and not Vichy France. General Dentz and his masters are ostensibly fighting for the integrity of French territory but in reality they are waging an undeclared war on behalf of Hitler.

Why then this exaggerated scrupulousness, when once the momentous decision to cross the Rubicon was taken? It has been made very clear by now that Vichy is not merely making a demonstration for her honour but fighting in right earnest. Why should not then Britain throw away the velvet glove and deal a straight one with the iron hand?

For some inexplicable reasons Hitler has not taken a hand in the struggle in Syria. But this does not mean either that he is disinterested in its outcome or that he is enjoying a holiday. While Damascus is being ceremoniously approached, Hitler has brought off a first-class diplomatic coup in the Turco-German Pact. This might have been in gestation for a very long time but its actual signing has had an electric effect on international opinion.

There is, however, a welcome set-off to this sorry tale of hesitation and dilatoriness in Syria. Whether it was a local offensive or something more serious, the action which was fough in the Sollum-Capuzzo—Hell Fire Pass triangle in Lybia in the first half of this week had a far-reaching strategic significance.

In the German pincer movement on Suez, General Rommel's forces in the Western Desert represented the major arm. That Italo-German army has been marking time on the frontier of Egypt for a pretty long time now. Opposite it is entrenched the flower of the Imperial Army under General Wavell with the deep and formidable defences of Mersa Matruh behind it. And like a thorn in the Axis side is Tobruk, where the Australians have dug themselves in.

Wavell v. Rommel

It has been long apparent that the real war would be fought in the Western Desert. Syria was essentially a subsidiary theatre of war, though the occupation of the Aegean Islands and the capture of Crete had suddenly invested it with a new vital importance.

With the amazing reluctance of Hitler to help Vichy or at least to take an active part in the fighting in Syria, it was obvious to every onlooker that he would concentrate his striking power on the Libyan front. A Turkish newspaper even hinted that Syria might be deliberately intended as a blind for Nazi action in the Western Desert.

During the last two months, while the Mediterranean Fleet was busy in the evacuations from Greece and Crete, considerable reinforcements in men and material are reported to have been landed in Libya. All the indications were that a grand offensive would be soon launched. It is against this background that we must view last week's spirited engagements. True that the British forces came out second best from those encounters and that they did not succeed in dislodging General Rommel from Fort Capuzzo or Sollum. But the very fact that General Wavell anticipated the Nazi action is full of meaning.

The best reply for an offensive is another offensive. It catches the enemy unaware and upsets his plans. The three-day battle will thus have an important bearing upon future developments. It is very likely that it has staved off an attack in force on Tobruk without the seizure of which Rommel will not be able to launch his blitzkrieg on Egypt. Above everything else it is a fine testimony to the morale and strength of the Imperial Army.

Turkey's Two Axioms

I observed above that the Turco-German Pact has had an electric effect upon world opinion. But to one who has closely followed the Turkish foreign policy since the beginning of war, it hardly comes as a surprise. The Germans may hail it as a triumph of their diplomacy but really speaking it is a triumph only for Turkey's Realpolitik. Ineunu, Saydam and Sarajoglu have really been more clever than Hitler, Ribbentrop and their spokesman in Ankara, the slick von Papen.

Nothing is more easy than to defend the Pact from the Turkish point of view—which is after all what really matters to the Turks. They have followed two fundamental axioms: One, non-involvement in hostilities and two, safeguarding of their territorial integrity. Whatever pacts they entered into—or quietly jettisoned—followed this Alpha and Omega of their foreign policy.

They simply refused to draw anybody's chestnuts out of the fire—and it must be added in fairness to the memory of the Ataturk that Turkey has been singularly free from the least taint of Imperialism or of aggrandisement at the cost of her neighbours. Alone among the nations of Europe, Modern Turkey's escutcheon is free from any blemish in this respect.

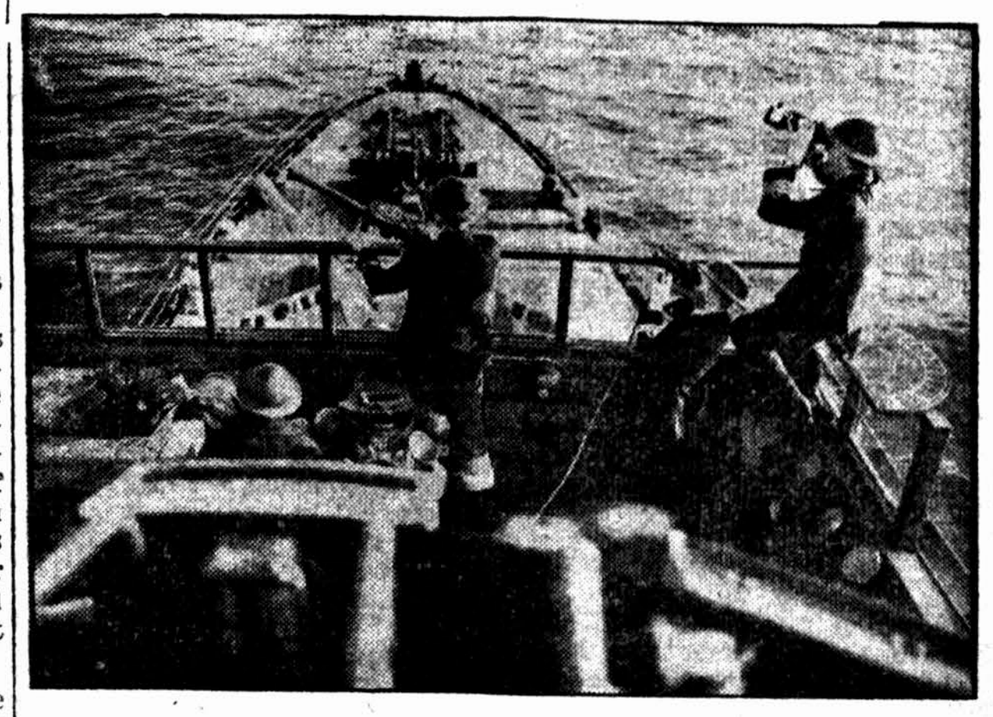
It cannot be gainsaid that Turkey has not always strictly followed the terms of the various pacts she entered into. According to the Anglo-French-Turkish Pact of 1939, for example, Turkey ought to have joined her Allies as a belligerent when Italy entered war in June, 1940. She didn't—and on very good grounds too. It was Realpolitik.

Basic Fact

I am, therefore, amused at the attempts that are being made to draw some consolation from or to plead some apology for the latest Turco-German Pact The preamble to the Treaty certainly and specifically safeguards Turkey's existing obligations to Britain. But they never amounted to much in action—and neither does this pact! The realists, who are at the helm of Turkey, know this too well.

In the Anglo-Turkish Pact, they stressed their friendship with the Soviet and in the Turco-German Pact, they are reserving their commitments to Britain. And if Stalin offers them a new pact, I am quite sure that they will therein solemnly mention their bindings both to Britain and Germany!

Turkey, in other words, wants to live in peace with all the world. It is her misfortune that that world cannot live at peace with itself. She refuses to be involved in anybody's quarrels and will brook no interference with her own national integrity. The Turco-German Pact merely underlines this basic fact.



How Empire's Life Lines are guarded against ruthless enemy attacks. Picture shows the bridge of a destroyer escort with officers on the look-out scrutinising an approaching aircraft.

Damascus Captured

Vichy Resistance Worn Down

Fighting Continues As Allied Troops Advance Towards Beirut

CAIRO, June 21.

It is officially announced that Damascus is in Allied hands. A Vichy message confirms this.

On the coast British troops are advancing slowly in the Wazi Zeini area. On the British right flank the British bombed the fort of Suweida where a Vichy French garrison is reported to be surrounded by Druses who are friendly to the British.

A communique says that fighting continues all along the front in Syria. In the coastal sector further progress has been made.

South of Damascus, counter-attacks by Vichy troops have been repulsed and Allied forces are making headway.

In the central area there is little change in the situation, although Vichy resistance is gradually being worn down.—Reuter.

STEADY ADVANCE TOWARDS BEIRUT

CAIRO, June 20.

Conditions in Libya are now for the most part again stabilised with the Germans not making any attempt to follow up the Allied withdrawal to original positions. Dust-storms are raging in the Tobruk and Sollum areas.

Attention is accordingly focussed primarily on the Syrian front, whence come reports of fighting of various degrees of intensity all along the line.

As was thought likely the Australians' steady advance along the coast road from Sidon towards Beirut is now meeting determined Vichy resistance, for the most part believed to be in the region of village Damour only a short distance from Beirut

The position in the vicinity of Damascus is largely unchanged though British and Indian troops despite stiff opposition, have succeeded in gaining fresh ground

Amplification to Friday afternoon's Cairo communique with reference to the fighting in the central sector in Syria, a military spokesman stated that Vichy troops reached a point called Kharbe which is about four kilometers north of Wetullah which is situated at the apex of the Palestine frontier. Vichyites he says run the risk of complete encirclement by British troops.

"LAST LAP OF THE ADVANCE"

JERUSALEM, June 21.

Having reached "the last lap of the advance", and now facing the final defences of Damascus, British and Allied forces are meeting considerably more opposition than on Thursday, a military spokesman at Jerusalem headquarters stated on Friday afternoon.

In the coastal sector the Allied forces are also nearing the last line of Reuter's defences, northwards of Wadi zone. Around Merdjayoun the British hold a line about a kilometre northwest of this village, while Vichy forces have gone deeper into a semi-circle formed by British lines but the situation is obscure

Jerusalem—Fierce hand-to-hand fighting is taking place in the houses and streets of Edeida in Merjayoun District between Australians and Vichy French, declared an authoritative radio commentator, broadcasting from Jerusalem. He added that each held half the town and was contesting for total possession.

The stiffening of French resistance, he said, was the result of the Allied advance contacting the main French defences of Syria and Lebanon. Vichyites were striking out for all they are worth as the advance approached the two capitals of Beirut and Damascus.—Reuter.

Nazi Attempt To Storm Tobruk Forestalled

LONDON, June 21.

The German forces that were rushed from Tobruk to stem General Wavell's latest attack in the western desert are still concentrated in the Sollum area on the Egypt-Libyan frontier. Hitherto they have shown no signs of moving back to Tobruk, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Undoubtedly the attack had the effect of relieving German pressure on Tobruk, probably forestalling a new attempt to storm it

British and Indian troops after taking some 560 prisoners of whom 210 are Germans and probing deep into Axis lines are now re-established in positions they have been holding for the past three months.

Operations have been brought almost to a standstill by violent dust storms which have reduced even air activity to the minimum

The extent to which the Germans were surprised by the British attack is indicated by the fact that one of the prisoners is a German mess cook who was being taken for a "joy ride" by his friends in a tank. To his horror the tank suddenly had to go into action.—Reuter

British Attack On Italians In Abyssinia

CAIRO, June 21.

"Nothing important to report in Libya," says a communique. In Abyssinia, an Italian force in a position covering the river Dadessa was attacked by British troops and driven across the river to the west bank In these operations, the enemy sustained heavy losses in men and material.—Reuter

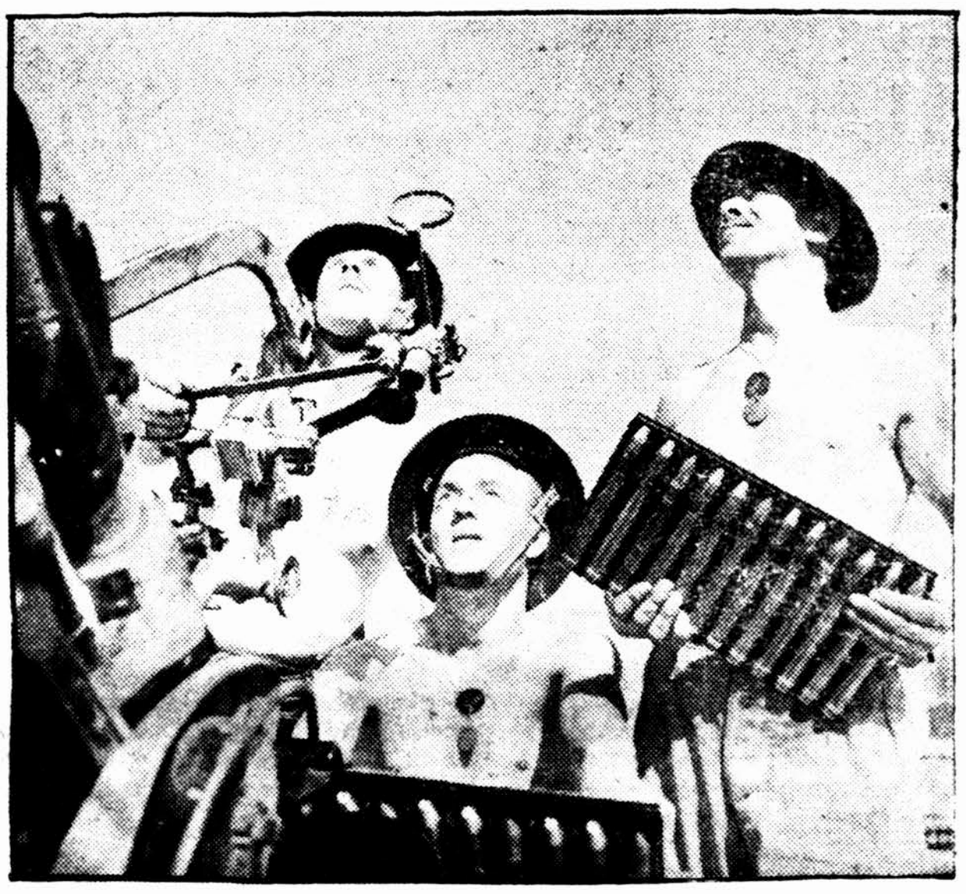
GERMAN TERMS TO RASHID ALI

BAGHDAD, June 21.

The terms to which Rashid Ali agreed in return for German co-operation are just revealed. They were formulated by Dr. Grobba, former German Minister at Baghdad, who visited Iraq in the middle of May at the height of the Rashid Ali insurrection

As the price of assistance, the Germans demanded firstly Iraq's entire stock of petroleum without compensation, secondly a strip of land on both sides of the railway twenty kilometres wide.

These terms were accepted by Rashid Ali and his colleagues. Germany also demanded complete control of aerodromes and barracks with full authority over the Iraq Army.—Reuter.



Inside Tobruk, which is being held by British and Imperial Forces gunners manning a captured Breda gun ready to fire at any German aircraft that venture within range.

Gandhigram At Vizagapatam

Ceremony Of Naming Scindia's Shipbuilding Yard

VIZAGAPATAM, June 21.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and solemnity and Nature's beautiful surroundings Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Shipbuilding Yard this afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering The ship building yard is named Gandhigram.

A large number of messages congratulating the Scindia's great achievement and wishing the project success were read.

Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir P. C. Ray, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. Biswanath Das, exPremier of Orissa, Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Dr G. S. Arundale, Sir Mahomed Yakub, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Mr. A. B. Latthe, ex-Finance Minister, Bombay, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Shri Ram, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Lala Padampat Singhania and the Premier of Burma were among those who sent their best wishes for the project.

Earlier in the day, a large number of local Pandits and scholars gathered in the Yard and offered 'poojas' and mantras for the success of the project.—United Press.

Rajen Babu's Reply To Civic Address

VIZAGAPATAM, June 21.

"Attempts were being made by the enemies of Indian nationalism to divide our country into sections on the ground of the existence of different races, religions, and culture but the whole country had belied the theory of different races and cultures India had not only a great past put was destined to have a great future" observed Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to the addresses presented to him by the local Municipality Vizagapatam District Board, the District Harijan Sevak Sangha, the Unemployed Youths and Vizagapatam Congress workers last evening at the town hall.

Referring to the Satyagraha movement, the speaker said that the present struggle was going to be a long one. He added: "We are passing through critical times in the world's history, most of our leaders are now in jail, our national struggle is going to be a long one. This is a period of preparations. All of us have to keep ourselves ready for the struggle when it comes"

LEAD FROM SEWAGRAM

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has also arrived here in connection with the foundation ceremony of the ship-building Yard said that she did not agree with Babu Rajendra Prasad that the Congress was in the wilderness, but wherever the Congress was, it woud remain the centre of national activities, as long as it was "guided by that little toothless man at Sewagram, our leader and prophet"

Adverting to the partition agitation, she said that even if the sun were to rise in the west and set in the East, India could not be divided owing to the abiding work of centuries

U. S. A. Preparing For The Plunge

"Already At War With Germany—At Least At Sea"

ITALIAN CONSULATES CLOSED

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The United States has ordered the closure of all Italian consulates. Consular officers must be removed before July 15th.

Mr. Sumner Welles announced that he had transmitted to the German Government President Roosevelt's "Robinmoor" message to the Congress.

PREPARING THE GROUND?

The first reactions here to President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the 'Robinmoor' are that in no statement on policy or fireside chat has President Roosevelt attacked Germany and her methods so bitterly as he does in this, writes Reuter's correspondent.

The most important part of the speech appears to be that stating that American ships will not be subjected to acts of piracy in any of the seven seas. This seems to be another method of telling Congress and the country that Germany is at war with the United States, at least at sea.

Qualified observers feel the message to be one of the highest importance in developing American policy and education of the American people which will prepare them for the final plunge which almost everyone now expects.

The President Roosevelt's message is given great prominence in the New York press. Radio commentators stressed the blistering wording of the message but contrasted his reticence to outline the counter-measures contemplated by the administration for the maintenance of the freedom of the seas.

Consequently the importance of the message is generally considered to lie in the preparation of the ground for further American action against the Axis and continuance of the American diplomatic offensive initiated during the past week.

Newspapers throughout the country before the President's message had been advocating the arming of American merchantmen following the sinking of the "Robinmoor". Last night broadcasters also mentioned American convoys as a possible development from the incident.

The latest British shipping losses are regarded here as extremely serious and have helped to focus attention on the sea war.

Italian Comment

Berlin comment on President Roosevelt's message to the Congress regarding the sinking of the "Robinmoor" is not available, but to-day's "Stampa", the Italian newspaper, accuses President Roosevelt of using the "Robinmoor" affair to stir up America for war against Italy and Germany.—Reuter.

HOW LONDON PRESS FEATURED ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

LONDON, June 20.

London newspapers have given the first place to President Roosevelt's message branding the sinking of the "Robinmoor" as an act of an "international outlaw." Typical headings are:

The 'Daily Telegraph'—"Roosevelt condemns Nazi piracy"; 'Daily Express'—"Germany will not drive United States off the seas"; 'Daily Herald'—"Roosevelt calls Hitler an outlaw."—Reuter.

BRITAIN & AMERICA MUST WALK HAND IN HAND

BOSTON, June 21.

Lord Halifax addressing industrial business leaders of Boston said, "You and we together can get this man Hitler. We must walk hand in hand, side by side in political, financial and economic policy.

If we can do that, we can go far towards opening the door to the common man for greater security and happiness. Be the way short or long, the combination of industrial power and sea power is going to be decisive."—Reuter.

Effect Of Nazi-Soviet Tension On Japanese Diplomacy

LONDON, June 21.

The Japanese newspapers 'Yomiuri Shimbun' says that the existence of tension between Germany and Soviet is indisputable, and may have some effect upon Japanese diplomacy. The German Ambassador in Tokio paid a visit to the Japanese Foreign Office and had discussions with the Foreign Minister for over an hour.—Reuter.

KING PETER IN LONDON

LONDON, June 21.

King Peter accompanied by the Prime Minister and other Ministers was met by the Duke of Kent. The Yugoslav Government will be established in London.—Reuter

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

His statement on the 'Robinmoor" incident is stated to be the first step towards "the final plunge"

SUNER RECEIVES NAZI & BRITISH ENVOYS

MADRID, June 21.

Both the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare and the German Ambassador, Herr Stohrer, were received on Friday by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Suner.—Reuter

U. S. SUBMARINE MEETS ITS DOOM?

Pieces Of Craft's Deck Picked Up By Rescue Ship

PORTSMOUTH, June 21.

The fate of the American submarine is apparently sealed by an announcement late on Friday night that efforts to place line aboard the 0-9 would be suspended until Saturday.

The rescue ship "Falcon" after ten hours' searching signalled to the navy yard, "We picked up painted cork, pieces of the submarine's deck grating and oil slick there are air bubbles from a depth of 67 fathoms."

LATER

The rescue ship 'Falcon' has sent a radio message stating that she believes that she has definitely located the submarine in 440 feet of water but efforts to communicate with the craft have brought no indication of life. The message said that two grapnels have been attached to the submarine and an attempt to send divers down will be made this (Saturday) morning when their equipment arrives.

The attempt will be made in order to recover the bodies and discover, if possible, the reason for the plunge. Hitherto the greatest depth at which salvage operations were performed was about 300 feet when F4 was recovered off Hawaii in 1916.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW: Eight Sunnis were arrested on Friday afternoon after Friday prayers for reciting Madhe Sahaba publicly in definance of the District Magistrate's order banning the recitation of Madhe Sahaba publicly.

Women Denounce Imperialism

Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU
"Neither in love with Nazism nor with imperialism"

Reply To British Appeal

"STAND UP FOR TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE"

"Let us point out the anomaly of British women asking India, though a slave nation, to help the slave-owner in distress, instead of asking the slave-owner to undo the wrong and cure himself of the initial sin, and thus ensure the moral justness of his position."

Thus concludes a statement issued from Wardha over the signatures of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, Mrs. Radhabai Subharoyan, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur of the All-India Women's Conference in reply to the British women's message to India's women.

In the course of the statement, they say:

"It is a war between the Empire and the Nazis and Fascists for world domination meaning, in effect, the exploitation of the non-European races.

"We cannot be in love with Nazism and Fascism but we may not be expected to be in love with British imperialism.

"Now perhaps you will understand why we as women are against all war. Women's part is just now to stand up for truth and non-violence. We admire the self-sacrifice of British women of which you write with just pride. How we wish you had taken a braver and prouder part by telling your men to wash their hands clean of human blood! You might not have succeeded all at one but you would have led the way to the establishment of a permanent peace."

(Full text of the statement will appear to-morrow).

STOP PRESS

Badoglio Leaves For Tangier Via Spain

MADRID, June 21.

Marshal Badoglio arrived here by air yesterday afternoon from Rome. He landed at Barajas aerodrome near Madrid and left almost immediately by plane for Tangier.—Reuter.

24 GERMAN FIGHTERS DESTROYED

LONDON, June 21.

It is officially announced that at least 24 German fighters were destroyed in combats with the R. A. F. over Northern France to-day (Saturday). British losses were one bomber and three fighters.—Reuter.

CANADA TO CONSTRUCT DESTROYERS

OTTAWA, June 21.

Canada is to undertake the construction of destroyers for the first time in her history. The Minister of Munitions Mr. Howe disclosed that the keels of two destroyers of the "tribal class" were being laid at Halifax.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF DAMASCUS

LONDON, June 21.

Damascus has been evacuated by Vichy troops, according to a 'communique' broadcast by the Beirut radio to-night (Saturday). The 'communique' says. "Before enemy pressure and in order to avoid fighting in suburbs and streets, French troops have evacuated Damascus. Our forces have taken up new positions outside the town" The 'communique' also reports that strong British motorised forces coming from Iraq advanced during the day towards Palmyra.—Reuter

Latest From Rumourland

Final Phase Reached In Soviet German Relations

"Steady Worsening Of Situation"

TURKISH PACT AIMED AT COERCING RUSSIA?

LONDON, June 21.

Messages from Moscow and Berlin to-day present a curious contrast in view of the persistent reports of acute tension between Germany and Soviet Russia.

The Moscow Radio, beyond emphasising the large-scale military exercises now in progress in many parts of Russia, completely ignored all reports of trouble between the two countries. Reports of the meeting between the Russian Ambassador in Berlin and Herr Von Ribbentrop were also ignored by the Moscow Radio.

FLOOD OF RUMOURS

From Berlin, however, a flood of rumours is being poured out. Foreign correspondents in Berlin have been informed of the steady worsening of the situation.

A Swiss correspondent reports that the final phase of diplomatic activity between Germany and Russia has now been reached.

RUSSIA NOT INFORMED

The Swiss correspondent says that the recent Turkish-German pact was intended chiefly to influence Russia, who was not kept informed of the negotiations. He said that Berlin officials stated that the agreement was to come into immediate effect and was of a "far-reaching political, military and psychological nature".

MOBILIZATION IN FINLAND

Another report says that it has been stated in Berlin to-day that no more passports will be issued in Germany or any occupied areas. The same message reports that general mobilisation was ordered in Finland last night and in Helsinki the Government has ordered that all reservists below 45 years of age should report immediately for duty.

"ALLY OF BRITAIN, FRIEND OF GERMANY"!

ANKARA, June 21.

Martial Law in certain areas of Turkey has been prolonged for a further three months by the Turkish Parliament, reports the Ankara Radio.

The impression is growing here that the German-Turkish treaty will be used as an instrument by Germany against Russia. It is understood that the German Ambassador von Papen, in his negotiating for an agreement, often referred to the danger which Russia constituted for Turkey.

DID MOLOTOV SEEK AN ALLIANCE?

According to a report which is going the rounds of Cafes here, M. Molotov, when he was in Berlin last November, asked the Germans for an alliance. He is said to have stated that Russia wanted naval and air bases in the Dardanelles and the cession of a strip of Turkish Thrace to Bulgaria. The Germans are said to have refused owing to their friendship for Turkey "and because they did not want Russia meddling in the Balkans." This story, however, ignores the fact that Russia refused to join the tripartite pact despite Axis pleadings and the most tempting offers.

DUCE ALSO WANTS A TREATY!

It is reported here that the Italians were also anxious to sign a treaty of friendship with Turkey but the Germans vetoed the proposal when Rome asked Berlin's permission.

The Turkish newspapers continue to emphasise that Turkey's policy is unchanged and that her alliance with Britain stands firm. The Deputy, Yaltchin, writing in "Yeni Sabah" says "Turkey remains entirely faithful to her profound and sincere friendship for her British Allies. Turkish-German friendship and the treaty of non-aggression are totally unrelated to the tripartite pact and the new order which the Axis powers intend to establish."

WILL OPPOSE AGGRESSION

"Cumhuriyet" reaffirms Turkey's determination to defend her own integrity. "We are Britain's ally and Germany's friend." The paper writes "but we remain firmly determined to oppose with arms any challenge or attack against our frontier.

RUMOUR CAMPAIGN WORRIES RUSSIANS

ANKARA, June 21.

Rumours of Russo-German conflict continue to be so widespread and persistent that even the Russians here appear to be worried though best informed circles still opine that the rumour campaign is one of the German ways of putting pressure on the Soviet.

The rumours include stories that Germany will begin penetration of Russia within 48 hours with the main drive through the Ukraine and Caucasus then through Persia and that the Germans have presented an ultimatum demanding the Ukraine to be autonomous State under German control. The Red Army to be demobilised. Baltic shipyards to be placed under German control and Soviet heavy industries devoted to German needs.

Two Rumanian ships, "Bessarabia" and "Albajulia", now at Istanbul cancelled their sailings on Friday for Rumania.

Meanwhile Axis reports asserts that German and Italian families have left Bucharest, Constanza has been evacuated by civilian population and the town placed on a war footing with concentrations of troops and Rumanian fleet.

Nazi Move To Neutralise Soviet

A Zurich report says:—

Rumours that the Reichstag is about to be summoned are current in Berlin, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Die Tat". The correspondent states that the rumours cannot be confirmed, but if true, would be connected with "sensational developments."

After studying the latest reports from Berlin, political observers here consider that Germany does not want war with the U.S.S.R., but hopes definitely to neutralise her for the remainder of the war by a pact, which possibly is already concluded, or on the verge of conclusion.

The correspondent of the "Die Tat" does not specify the nature of the "sensational developments", but hints at the conclusion of an arrangement between Germany and Russia.

The correspondent rejects as improbable the theory that Hitler would engage in a war against Russia merely to obtain Ukrainian wheat.

By her uncertain attitude he says, "Russia, although indirectly, retains the strongest support of the British Empire. In addition the constitution of an American-British-Russian front remains a theoretical possibility in the background, and one with which Germany would be unable to compete economically after the year 1942.

Pointing out that Turkey was the second state whose attitude was uncertain, the correspondent adds that by concluding the Turco-German Agreement, Germany has "secured her eastern flank in the European area bordering on Russia."

German Demands On Russia

The "Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic Correspondent writes:

News has now reached London that the demands which Germany is making of Russia are:

Full control over all the Ukraine—the richest in natural resources of all the Soviet Republics—and the right of passage for German troops through Transcaucasia. There they could dominate the Russian oil fields and refineries and menace those of Iraq.

There is no indication of the nature of the concessions Germany would give Russia as a *quid pro quo*.

Hitler is also doing his utmost to obtain the collaboration, or at least the acquiescence, of Turkey in the German drive to the East.

Huge Nazi Air Concentrations Reported In Poland & Slovakia

LONDON, June 21.

Broadcasting from Ankara early on Saturday morning, Mr. Martin Agronsky, correspondent of the National Broadcasting Corporation of America, said that according to a "completely reliable source" great German air concentrations are in Moldavia, Poland and Slovakia, which experts describe as equal to numbers concentrated by the Germans on the Western Front in the days preceding the offensive against France.—Reuter

Another Russo-German Trade Agreement?

STOCKHOLM, June 21.

A meeting between Hitler and M. Dekanosov, Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, is expected shortly, according to the Berlin correspondent of the 'Dagens Nyheter'

The Ambassador has already paid three visits to Wilhelmstrasse this week, the correspondent says. On one occasion he saw Ribbentrop and during other visits he was received by Baron von Weiszaecker, the permanent head of the German Foreign Office.

The correspondent adds that at the same time semi-official circles in Berlin continue to state that they have no knowledge of Russo-German negotiations resulting in a trade agreement.

Nazi Troops For Rumania

Situated in a dense forest 15 miles from Bucharest at Snagov, the country seat of Prince Nicholas of Rumania Hitler's Balkans' Blitz-chief Field Marshal List, Commander-in-Chief of the German Armies in Rumania, has established his headquarters, Reuter learns from diplomatic sources in London.

The staff of the Rumanian Army is attached to the German General Staff at this headquarters.

According to the same sources, large numbers of German troops continue to arrive in Rumania and large quantities of bedding material are being collected in the region of Galatz and Braila. Jassy, the capital of Moldavia and a Rumanian town on the Soviet border are being evacuated and fresh classes of Rumanian soldiers were called up on Wednesday.

Military marches and patriotic poems are broadcast all day on

(Continued on page 20)

Sarajoglu's Assurance

Safeguarding Clause In Turco-German Pact

LONDON, June 21.

In a statement issued through Reuter's Ankara Correspondent, M. Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, has stated that the safeguarding clause in the Turco-German Pact applies in the first place to the Anglo-Turkish treaty. Other pacts safeguarded by this clause are the Turkish Neutrality Pact with Russia and the Saadabad Pact with Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.—Reuter.

Dr. Patterson's

Famous

FEMALE PILLS

(OAKAY Brand.)

Since 1910, these pills have been successfully used in England and Europe by millions of women for menstrual IRREGULARITIES and DELAYS and for RE-STARTING ABSENT PERIODS. Safe, effective and quick in action, these pills are an absolute necessity for the modern woman. They give results in 3 to 7 days.

Sold in three strengths at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6 per bottle of 72 pills. The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most effective. See that you get "OAKAY" Brand pills.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Friendship, Trade, Journalism. other 431 hobbies arranged. India abroad by Globe Introduction League of Agra & Hyderabad Dn. Central office 3442, Chhili-Ient, Agra. Members 11370 (Both). Magazine's specimen free. (14723)

Wanted a suitable Arora Match for a highly educated, accomplished and beautiful Arora girl aged 17 years, belonging to a good family in U. P. Apply Box No. 14715 "Bombay Chronicle."

Two handsome, well-bred, moderately educated Muslim Girasia girls 17 and 19 are to be married. Suitable persons may apply Box No. 14716, "Bombay Chronicle" stating their family, monthly income, education, etc.

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry offers complete Course in Scientific Dentistry. College receives grant-in-aid from the Sind Government. Session begins 15th July. For Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (5307)

Public Notices

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT
GWALIOR GOVERNMENT

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED from experienced distillers (firms or individuals) for the manufacture in, and supply to, the Gwalior State of Country Liquor (Mahuwa base) and Asha and Masala (Gur bases) from November 1st, 1941.

Tenders will be received upto noon on the 15th July, 1941, at the Office of the Commissioner, Customs and Excise.

Necessary details of the contracts to be given and tender forms may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5|-.

Apply to:—
THE COMMISSIONER,
for Customs and Excise
Gwalior State.
(5360)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited for the Chief Agency of a most prominent and financially sound Provident Insurance Society working under Rules approved by the Superintendent of Insurance, Government of India, for Bombay Presideucy and for Gujarat on high commission, office allowance etc. Only experienced persons with financial backing who can guarantee substantial business should apply stating past experience, age and good references, to Box No. 14734, "Bombay Chronicle."

MELODIES that have Captivated the Cinegoers! Enjoy them in

Dalsukh M. Pancholi's
"KHAZANCHI"
In Its 12th WEEK at
KRISHNA
Daily: 1, 4, 7. Special Show To-day morning at 10.

MUNSHI'S TALKS WITH SARDAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 20.

Mr. K. M. Munshi along with Maniben Patel interviewed Sardar Vallabhbhai at Yervada jail this morning.

It is understood they discussed Hindu-Muslim problem with particular reference to the Ahmedabad riot situation and Mr. Munshi's recent talks with Gandhiji.

It is learnt Mr. Munshi is proceeding to Wardha on Monday to resume talks. He left for Bombay this afternoon.

Convictions At Dharwar

DHARWAR, June 20.

Messrs. T. B. Keshavrao and B. Venkobarao of Bellary, who offered Satyagraha at Dharwar by shouting anti-war slogans, were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. T. Dabade, Office Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, who was charged under the Defence of India Rules for an anti-war speech in April last was also convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. They were taken to Belgaum Central Prison to-day.—A. P.

A. R. S. Rajam Iyengar Accountant and Office-Superintendent of the Dalmias was given a party on the eve of his transfer to the Cement Marketing Company of India. The Chief guest is at the top row with the turban on.

Prices Going Up In Poona

Nearly Every Commodity Affected

POONA, June 21.

The increasing prices of foodstuffs in Poona City and cantonment which was apparent only in the case of a few articles in daily use a few months ago, is now affecting nearly every commodity.

Bajri and jowar prices, have not advanced appreciably but it is stated that should the rains hold off for another fortnight prices will further shoot up.

The prices of vegetables and fruit are also going up.

In the case of green plantains and bananas there is a 50 per cent rise. Sugar and mutton do not seem to have been affected much. The price of coal has also risen.—A. P.

BURMA'S VIEWS ON INDIAN IMMIGRATION

RANGOON, June 20

Late this afternoon the Burma Delegation's views on Indian immigration into Burma were handed to the leader of the Indian delegation.

Both Burma and India representatives will meet to-morrow for joint deliberations.—A. P

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar For Bombay

SIMLA, June 21.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, is leaving Simla at the end of next week on a tour to Delhi, Madras and Bombay.

In Delhi, he is expected to inspect the progress of the new programme for building quarters for civil and military officers which are expected to be ready for the winter season.

After a week's stay in Madras, where he will meet commercial interests, he will return via Bombay where he will meet the War Risk Insurance Advisory Board and other commercial organisations.—A. P.

Phadke Resigns From Servant Of India Society

POONA, June 20.

The Servants of India Society has permitted Mr. N. V. Phadke, labour worker of Bombay, to resign his membership of the society.—United Press.

NAGPUR: Seventeen Khaksars were arrested on Friday and on Thursday night for not honouring their word of dissociating themselves from the Khaksar organisation.

City Parsi Industrialist Passes Away

Mr. B. J. Padshah, Life & Soul Of Tata's Enterprises

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Burjorji J. Padshah, the well known industrialist at the age of 77 years in the Parsi General Hospital on Friday afternoon.

The late Mr. Padshah was connected with Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. and after the death of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata, he helped by his advice, the late Sir Ratan Tata and the late Sir Dorab Tata to put into shape the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Tata Hydro-electric Power Co., and the Institutes of Science, at Bangalore, which projects were in hand when Sir Jamshedji Tata died.

Mr. Padshah was the life and soul of all the concerns of Tata Sons and Co. and without his aid and consent no project was launched. He was also at one time a Director of the Indian Newspaper Company which owned the "Bombay Chronicle."

The success of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. the Hydro-Electric Co., and other enterprizes of the Tatas was largely due to his foresight and skill.

Mr. Padshah retired from the firm in 1924 and spent his time in tours round the world and travels. He was a keen student of literature, science and mathematics. The funeral took place this morning at Doongerwadi and was very largely attended.

STATES MINISTERS TO CONFER

SIMLA, June 20.

Mir Maqbool Mahmud, Secretary of the Chamber of Princes, who has been here on a short visit will leave for Bombay to-morrow to attend the meeting of the States' Ministers Committee which is being held there on June 25 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari.—United Press.

Simultaneous Searches At 25 Places

CALCUTTA, June 20.

More than a dozen persons were taken into custody by the special branch of the Calcutta police to-day, following simultaneous searches at about 25 places in the city including several boarding houses.

Some objectionable literature is also reported to have been seized by the police in the course of the searches.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Jeth Vad 13, 1997
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Avval 26, 1360
Parsi : Dehe 21, 1310
Hightide : 10-58; 22-26
Low tide : 3-55; 16-39
Sunrise : 6h. 2m.
Sunset : 7h. 19m.

LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA A public lecture followed by Questions and Answers on the subject of "Karma—The Compensator" will be delivered at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Napoo Hall, Telang Road, Matunga.

ALL INDIA MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE—The first meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Conference will be held at Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY REDDI SAMAJ—A reception will be given to Dr. C. R Reddi, Vice Chancellor, Andhra University at the Reddi Sabha Griha, 15th Kamathipura, at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Shri H. F. Mudi Reddi, Advocate, will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd.

LECTURE IN KANNADA—Under the auspices of the Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga (G.I.P.) there will be a lecture in Kannada on "Sahitya Vihara" by Mr. Ugran Mangesa Rao, the well-known Kannada litterateur of Mangalore, to-day (Sunday), in the premises of the National Kannada Education Society, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LATE MR. A. K. TALPADE

Mr. Anandrao Krishnarao Talpade, Inspector of Income Tax, died at 10th Road, Khar, on Friday. Mr. Talpade had 24 years' service in the Income Tax Office. He leaves behind him a widow and two daughters. The funeral took place on Friday night and was largely attended by friends and relations

MALAYALEE AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY—A special general body meeting of the Bombay Malayalee Amateur Dramatic Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Narayan Vihar, Poonawadi, Dadar, to consider among others, the question of staging a play for the collection of funds to relieve the victims of the cyclone and flood havoc in Kerala.

BOMBAY AKALI DAL—A meeting of Sikhs was held in Bombay on 20th inst. at 249, Frere Road, Sardar Autar Singh Bedi presided. It was resolved to form a Provincial Akali Dal in Bombay with branches in Provincial towns to safeguard their rights and interests, especially in view of the disturbed political situation in the country, to oppose and counteract the menace of Pakistan movement. The Provincial Akali Dal to be affiliated to Shiromani Akali Dal, Punjab.

Reminder To Car-owners

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

Owners of motor vehicles residing in the Bombay Region are informed that the first quarter of the tax period will end on June 30. Those who have paid tax up to June 30 only should pay or remit now to the Motor Vehicles & Taxation Department, Head Police Office, Bombay, further tax for one or more quarters of the current year 1941-42, so that it may be credited on or before July 15.

Cheques should only be drawn in favour of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Motor Vehicles & Taxation, Bombay, or the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay. Any delay in payment due to any irregularity or otherwise, will render the owner or the person in possession of the vehicle, liable to a penalty.

Motor owners are further informed that under Rule 26 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules 1940, non-use intimations should be sent in on or before the date of expiry of the period for which tax has been paid.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR TWO FOR MURDER

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 19

How a dispute over a right to water ways in the field belonging to the Thakurs of Unbarani hamlet of Digha village near Thana, resulted in November last in the murder of Rama Gangaram at the hands of the accused, Mahadu Tukaram Patil and Gotya Rama Patil, by means of a scythe and stick-blows, was revealed in the course of a sessions trial before Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana and a jury.

The Judge agreeing with the jury's unanimous verdict of "guilty" against both the accused on the count of murder, convicted both and sentenced them to transportation for life.

Mr. S. B. Deo defended the accused.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Santa Fe Trail" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Kildare's Crisis" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Meet the Wild Cat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Arizona" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Letter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-Ki-Dasi" Daily at 1-30, 4 and 7 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 1-15, 4 and 7 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Woman" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Vachan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan" Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.

ARE YOU A VOTER?

Get yourself enrolled as an elector in time.

You are qualified to be an elector of THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

If you are a British subject or the subject of an Indian State and of not less than 21 years of age and have resided in your constituency for at least 180 days in the financial year 1940/41 and you have passed the Matriculation, the school-leaving or any other equivalent examination or (if a lady or a member belonging to the scheduled castes)

You are able to read and write in some language selected by you.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the offices of all District Congress Committees in the city.

REMEMBER : The last date to send in the application is 10th July 1941.

MR. GILBERT-LODGE DEAD

The death occurred in London recently of Capt. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, Proprietor, Gilbert-Lodge and Co., Chartered Surveyors and Valuers, Bombay, at the age of 61.

After working as Assistant Land Acquisition Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust for about six months Mr. Gilbert-Lodge joined the Bombay Development Department in 1920 as its Land Manager

In 1926, he started his own firm Messrs. Gilbert-Lodge and Co., chartered surveyors and valuers and land and estate agents, which he conducted with conspicuous ability for a decade. During this period he was the Editor of "The Property Market", a monthly journal devoted to problems connected with landed property. He left Bombay in 1936 and settled in London.

MILL WORKER'S FATAL FALL.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Narayan Daji (35), a worker in the Podar Mill at Delisle Road, while operating the pulley fell down from a height of 16 feet and received serious injuries. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the Coroner's Court to-day.

PEDESTRIAN KILLED BY R. M. S. VAN.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hayat Mohmad Abdulla, a Royal Mail Van (No. 3941/B.M.T.) driver attached to the G.P.O., while driving his car knocked down a pedestrian, Hakim Abdul Rehman, in front of J. J. Hospital taxi stand. The victim was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died immediately.

Two Months' For Simple Hurt

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 19.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, concluded a trial against Bhilia Bala Salokhe and Rama Bala Salokhe, residents of Burdul, Taluka Kalyan, and agreeing with the verdict of the jury convicted Bhilia Bala of simple hurt (Sec. 323, I.P.C.) and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused Rama Bala was acquitted.

The prosecution alleged that both the accused in December last accosted one Kalia Chango and beat him with sticks. Kalia succumbed to the injuries after a week.

DOCTOR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Only His Coat Torn: Rioter Runs Away

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One person was stabbed to death, two others received knife-injuries, and a doctor narrowly escaped being stabbed to-day.

At 1-20 a doctor was waiting for a bus. Unknown to him, a knife was aimed at him from behind but he moved aside, and the knife ripped his clothes open but did not injure him The hooligan made good his escape.

A young gardener was stabbed in one of the Curfew localities at 2-40. He was removed in a serious condition to the hospital.

At 5-45, a man was stabbed. Before he reached the hospital he was dead.

The total dead number 53 and the total injured, 239.

There was one case of stabbing reported from a place outside the Curfew area late on Friday night. A "Panwalla" was set up by some hooligans and stabbed savagely The victim died in hospital four hours later. The police arrested seven persons in respect of this crime.

At mid-day to-day a pedestrian going along the footpath in a busy thorough-fare was stabbed. He was taken to hospital.

36 RIOT SUSPECTS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thirty-six persons were arrested yesterday afternoon in connection with a stabbing case which occurred earlier in the day. They were produced to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

Thirteen suspects were arrested in a non-party locality. It was alleged that the suspect stabbed the victim twice as he passed on his right side, near the kidneys and on his left shoulder. The deceased collapsed unconscious and although removed by the police immediately to the J. J. Hospital he expired within 20 minutes.

The locality where the accused was lost sight of was immediately surrounded by the police and the above suspects were arrested.

All the suspects were ordered to be remanded into jail custody till the 5th July

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate has renewed the order on the Printers and Publishers of local newspapers, directing them to abstain for a period of 15 days from 22nd June from publishing the name, caste, creed, and other details of riot casualties and names of places where incidents occur.

BAN ON LETHAL WEAPONS.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police Bombay has promulgated an order dated the 21st June 1941, banning for a period of fourteen days, any member of the public from carrying swords, spear, knives, bludgeons, guns lathis, sticks or any other offensive weapons. The same order bans the carrying, collecting or perparing of stones, or other missiles.

Indian Merchants Consider Riot Situation

An informal meeting of some leading Hindu and Muslim businessmen was held at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to consider the present riot situation on Saturday afternoon.

A formal meeting by invitation to prominent Hindu and Muslim businessmen will be convened at the same place on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider certain resolutions which will be placed before them.

AGRA HUNGER-STRIKE POSTPONED

Sequel To Mrs. Pandit's Message

AGRA, June 21.

The proposed hunger-strike of detenus has been postponed in consequence of Mrs. Pandit's telegram intimating her intention to visit the detenus and the local authorities' assurance that the matter is receiving the Government's consideration.

It is understood that the Agra Central Jail has about 250 detenus. All are agitating for various facilities, particularly abolition of discrimination and classification among politicals. All proposed to hunger-strike for one day in protest and 27 of them would continue the strike until the demands were conceded. The strike was announced to commence yesterday, but has been postponed, pending Government's decision on representations made.—A. P.

Satyagraha In Bina Tehsil

BHILSA (Gwalior), June 20.

Mrs. Madandevi Naval, first lady Satyagrahi from Gwalior State and convener of the All-Gwalior National Women's Conference, will offer Satyagraha for the second time in the villages of Bina tehsil.

She was first arrested and taken to Saugor, she was released after one week's detention.—United Press.

Satyagraha Not Suspended In Punjab

LAHORE, June 21.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, returned here to-day from Wardha where he had gone to apprise Mahatma Gandhi on the progress of Satyagraha in the Punjab and to seek his advice on the move initiated by him to promote communal harmony.

In an interview to the Associated Press, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din declared that there was no truth in the report publishd in a Lahore newspaper that Satyagraha had been suspended in the Punjab.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, former leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, has also returned from Wardha.—A. P.

Arrests At Moradabad

MORADABAD, June 21:—The Police made six arrests, following the recovery of unlicensed arms and documents from a house which was raided to-day.—A. P.

Deepnarain Varma Jailed

BENARES, June 21.

Mr. B. Deepnarain Varma, a member of the A. I. C. C. has been sentenced to undergo one year's simple imprisonment in "B" class and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.—A. P.

INTERVIEW WITH DETENUS DISALLOWED

NAINITAL, June 21

It is understood that the U. P. Government have not given permission to Mr. Khedanlal M.L.A., (Central) and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit to interview the detenus in the Agra Central Jail and that the memorandum submitted by the detenus is under the consideration of the Government.—A.P.

Prominent Satyagrahi From Malad Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, June 21

Syt. Chotubhai Kuverji Mehta, who was arrested on Saturday morning for offering Satyagraha at Malad was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment by the Andheri Court Magistrate. He was given 'C' class.

LUDHIANA, June 21:—Ten hosiery workers have been arrested for picketing the hosiery factories here. The workers alleged a breach of the terms of the settlement by the manufacturers in dispensing with the services on 42 workers, who took a leading part in the recent hosiery strike.—A. P.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES — EACH GETS Rs. 150/-

There were (10) Ten All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors get (Rs. 150) Rupees One Hundred and Fifty only.

Hushanabai E. M Ujjainwala,
End of Dr. Street,
Memon Chawl, 4th floor,
Bombay 3.

Shirinbai Safayabai,
Dr Street, Memon Chawl,
4th floor Post No 3,
Bombay.

Gulam Abbas Usufali
Dr Street Memon Chawl,
4th floor. Bombay 3.

A M G. Abid,
C/o Sunbright Leather Works,
95 Bhajipala Street,
Bombay 3.

Ahmedabad

D. H. Contractor,
Bhatwada, Golwad,
Khadia, Ahmedabad.

Baroda

E. A. Pirzada,
Adam Building, 2nd floor,
Opposite Nazar Baug,
Baroda.

E. A. Pirzada,
Adam Building, 2nd floor,
Opposite Nazar Baug,
Baroda.

E. A. Pirzada,
Adam Building, 2nd floor,
Opposite Nazar Baug,
Baroda.

Madras

Mohamadali,
C/o H. Abdul Hushain,
Rasapunpachetty Street,
P. T. Madras.

Mulund

S. V. Chandan,
Multani Bungalow,
Mulund, G. I. P.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	17
B	15
C	13
D	3
E	12
F	7
G	4
H	18
I	9
J	14
K	5
L	10
M	16
N	1
O	2
P	8
Q	11
R	6

TWO ERRORS

There were Sixty one entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors get (Rs. 8-3-0) Rupees Eight and annas three only.

Keshavji Korsi Shah,
Tarapore Building,
102 Cumballa Hill,
Bombay 6.

Poonsi Champsi Shah
C/o Gangji Velji and Co.,
Kansara Chawl,
Tardeo Road,
Bombay 7.

N. F. Dias,
Dias Lodge,
Grant Road,
Bombay 7.

Miss Mira W. Desai
C/o Dubash Freres and Co.,
Victoria Building
Fort Bombay.

Akbarali Mulla Sarafali,
62, Nagdevi Street,
Bombay 3.

Faija F. Rangwala,
Sutar Chawl,
Baria Building, 5th floor,
Bombay.

C. D. Budhdeo,
9-15, Kolbhat Lane,
Bombay 2.

Mrs. Fatema T. Sawalivala,
C/o Hushaini A. Kaiyum Rangwala,
Bapu Khote Cross Lane,
Bombay 3.

Ebrahim A. Rangwala,
C/o Hushaini A. Kaiyum Rangwala,
Bapu Khote Cross Lane,
Jamli Moholla,
Bombay 3.

C. L. Rupawala,
C/o Taiyabbhoy M. Noorbhoy,
175, Janjiker Street,
Bombay.

Brijlal Agarwal,
Batlibhai House,
Nagdevi Cross Lane,
Bombay 3.

Mohomadbhoy H. Mahableshwarwala,
62, Khokha Bazar,
Bombay 3

Yahya Watch Co.,
51, Khokha Bazar,
Bombay 3.

Hasanali B. Sajan,
Sajan Building,
145, Samuel Street,
Bombay 9.

S. A. Godhrawala,
54, Khokha Bazar,
Bombay 3.

J. B. A. Mahableshwarwala,
C/o S. A. Mahableshwarwala,
52, Khokha Bazar,
Bombay 3.

A. S. Mahableshwarwala,
C/o S. A. Mahableshwarwala,
52, Khokha Bazar,
Bombay 3.

H. S. Mahableshwarwala,
C/o S. A. Mahableshwarwala,
52, Khokha Bazar,
Bombay 3.

J. A. Khokhawala,
49 Khokha Bazar.
Bombay 3.

Manoobai K. Mahableshwarwala,
C/o S. A. Mahableshwarwala,
52, Khokha Bazar,
Bombay 3.

S. A. Dhanerawala,
C/o S. A. Lilamwala,
97, Bhajipala Lane,
Bombay 3.

K. A Dhanerawala,
C/o S. A. Lilamwala,
97, Bhajipala Lane,
Bombay 3.

J. M. Jagani,
C/o Hushain Meherali and Co.,
Maskati House,
Mohomedali Road,
Bombay 3

E. A. Husbain,
C/o Esmail Abdulali,
201, Nagdevi Street,
Bombay.

A. S. Dahnerawala,
C/o Rasulbhoy Akberali,
Surti Road,
Bombay 7.

Hasanali B. Sajan,
Sajan Building,
145, Samuel Street,
Bombay 9.

J. P. Dholakia,
C/o M. K. Choksi and Co.,
87, Stock Exchange Building,
Bombay 1.

J. P. Dholakia,
C/o M. K. Choksi and Co.,
87, Stock Exchange Building,
Bombay 1.

Lohar Velji Enderji
Laxminarayan Lane,
Loharwady, Matunga 19,
Bombay

Ahmedabad

Sarda Haribhai Bhanabhai Contractor,
Bhatwada, Golwad Khadia.

B. H. Contractor,
Bhatwada, Golwad, Khadia

Abdul Raheman Master,
1264, Panchpati Darvaja

Miss Manharben,
C/o J. S. Desai, 560, Dev Sheri,
Lakha Patel's Pole, Sankdi Street.

Bhuj-Cutch

M. C. Pandya,
Ashapura Street.

Kansara Devshi Mulji,
Opp. Mochi Mandir.

Delhi Cantt.

Nand Kishore Gupta,
Clerk E/M. (MOD).

Dwarka (Kathiawar)

Shamji Sunderji Dattani,
Opposite Bank

Hyderabad (Dn.)

Mahamad Yosoof Photographer,
264, Huseni Alam Road.

Chital (Kathiawar)

Arvind P. Vyas,
Revenue Officer.

Rajula City (Kathiawar)

Ambalal Nanji Pathak,
Gujarati Taluka School.

Veraval (Kathiawar)

Turak Nurmahomad Haji Ibrahim,
Cloth Merchant.

Mulund

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

Shivji Visanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow

S. V. Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

S. V. Chandan,
Multani Bungalow

S. V. Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

S. V. Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

S. V. Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

S. V. Chandan,
Multani Bungalow.

Mahuva (Kathiawar)

Dabhi Narayan Karsan,
Parsival Para,

Saraswati,
C/o Labhshanker Umashanker,
Opposite Sakhi Vav.

Madras P. T.

Mahomadali,
C/o H. Abdulhusein
Rasa Papa Chetty Street.

Mahomadali,
C/o H. Abdulhusein,
Rasa Papa Chetty Street.

Mahomadali,
C/o H. Abdulhusein,
Rasa Papa Chetty Street.

Mahomadali,
C/o H. Abdulhusein,
Rasa Papa Chetty Street.

Kikabhai Hasanali,
C/o Abdula Bros.,
No. 33. Khutali Street.

Poona

D. K. Bhutani,
Vaidya Bungalow.

Sargodha

M. L. Malik,
Prop., The Punjab Stores.

Surat

Minan Tayabji Lakhwala,
Begampura Street,
Lakhwala House.

Shahada

Jhorabai,
C/o Akbarali Mathabhai.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 30th June, 1941.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

B. A. Examination Results

The following candidates have passed the B.A., Examination of the Bombay University:

FIRST CLASS HONOURS:—Nos. 131 138 142 144 168 174 176 177 183 184 189 190 193 194 197 199 213 218 255 303 466 469 471 482 483 497 501 647 648 654 660 664 675 682 700 719 916 940 946 987 1010 1015 1023 1035 1040 1044 1060 1204 1241 1243 1545 1548 1557 1559.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS:—Nos. 12 14 19 39 50 52 53 74 75 79 80 86 87 89 90 91 93 94 95 96 97 98 113 116 118 119 120 125 127 132 134 135 136 140 146 147 152 153 156 157 158 163 164 165 166 167 172 173 175 179 186 188 191 195 200 201 205 207 208 209 211 217 221 225 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 239 240 242 245 250 252 254 256 265 269 271 274 275 277 278 282 285 287 288 302 306 307 313 314 315 316 462 463 464 465 468 470 472 484 490 491 493 500 503 507 514 515 516 523 530 542 543 552 554 559 560 564 571 578 579 581 583 584 587 588 589 590 593 594 596 597 643 646 649 655 658 659 665 667 668 669 670 674 676 677 678 680 681 683 684 685 691 692 693 694 696 697 698 699 703 704 705 709 712 713 715 717 718 720 727 728 729 733 736 737 739 742 749 752 753 754 756 757 907 910 912 913 928 930 932 934 938 943 947 950 951 963 964 965 966 967 970 976 981 983 986 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 1005 1008 1012 1013 1014 1016 1019 1020 1021 1024 1025 1030 1031 1032 1033 1036 1039 1061 1062 1064 1065 1069 1070 1075 1079 1081 1083 1088 1091 1094 1157 1158 1168 1169 1172 1174 1175 1180 1192 1193 1194 1195 1197 1199 1200 1202 1203 1206 1218 1221 1222 1232 1234 1244 1246 1247 1250 1255 1260 1341 1342 1344 1345 1349 1352 1356 1367 1368 1375 1377 1378 1379 1382 1384 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1395 1396 1401 1402 1403 1408 1412 1415 1416 1460 1461 1471 1477 1543 1547 1549 1550 1551 1558 1560 1561 1565 1567 1596 1605.

PASS Nos: 1 3 4 6 8 9 10 11 13 17 18 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 31 32 33 34 36 37 38 40 41 42 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 54 55 56 57 58 60 62 63 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 77 78 81 82 83 84 85 88 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 107 108 110 112 114 115 117 121 122 128 129 141 143 149 159 170 171 178 182 185 192 196 198 202 203 204 206 212 214 215 216 219 220 222 223 224 226 237 238 243 244 246 247 248 249 251 257 258 260 261 262 264 266 267 268 270 272 273 276 279 280 281 283 284 289 292 293 294 295 297 298 299 300 301 304 305 308 309 310 317 319 320 321 322 323 325 326 327 328 329 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 343 344 345 346 349 350 353 354 356 360 361 363 364 366 366 367 368 369 370 373 374 375 377 379 380 381 382 383 385 386 387 388 389 390 392 393 394 396 397 398 401 403 405 409 411 412 413 414 417 418 419 421 423 424 427 429 430 431 433 434 435 438 439 441 443 444 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 454 456 457 458 467 473 474 475 476 477 480 481 485 487 488 494 496 502 505 508 509 510 512 513 521 525 526 529 533 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 546 548 551 553 555 557 558 561 562 563 565 566 567 568 569 570 572 573 574 575 576 577 580 582 585 586 591 592 595 598 599 600 601 602 603 605 608 609 610 611 612 615 616 617 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 639 640 641 644 645 650 661 666 672 688 689 690 695 701 707 708 710 711 714 716 722 723 725 726 730 732 734 740 741 747 751 755 758 761 762 763 765 769 772 773 774 775 776 779 780 783 784 785 789 792 794 795 797 799 800 801 802 807 808 810 813 814 815 816 817 819 820 823 824 825 826 827 828 830 832 834 837 840 841 842 843 845 847 848 850 851 854 855 856 857 858 859 862 864 865 867 868 870 872 873 875 878 879 880 883 886 887 890 891 894 900 901 902 903 906 908 909 914 915 917 918 920 922 923 924 925 926 927 933 936 939 944 948 952 955 956 958 961 962 968 973 974 975 977 978 979 980 982 984 985 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1006 1018 1022 1028 1046 1050 1051 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1062 1066 1067 1068 1072 1073 1074 1076 1077 1078 1080 1082 1084 1085 1086 1087 1089 1090 1092 1093 1095 1096 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1107 1108 1113 1115 1116 1119 1120 1121 1123 1125 1126 1128 1132 1134 1135 1136 1139 1140 1141 1142 1144 1145 1146 1147 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1160 1161 1164 1165 1167 1171 1173 1181 1183 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1198 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1219 1223 1227 1228 1229 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1248 1251 1252 1253 1254 1256 1257 1258 1259 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1276 1277 1279 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1287 1288 1289 1291 1293 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1304 1308 1309 1311 1312 1318 1319 1321 1322 1323 1325 1327 1332 1333 1334 1336 1337 1339 1340 1343 1346 1351 1353 1354 1355 1357 1358 1360 1361 1362 1364 1365 1366 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1376 1380 1381 1383 1385 1386 1394 1397 1400 1404 1406 1409 1410 1411 1413 1414 1416 1419 1420 1421 1424 1425 1427 1429 1431 1432 1434 1435 1437 1440 1443 1445 1446 1449 1450 1451 1454 1455 1457 1458 1459 1462 1464 1465 1467 1468 1470 1473 1475 1476 1478 1481 1483 1484 1485 1487 1489 1491 1492 1493 1495 1496 1497 1498 1500 1501 1502 1503 1504 1505 1506 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1519 1520 1521 1522 1523 1524 1525 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539 1540 1541 1544 1552 1553 1554 1555 1562 1563 1564 1566 1568 1569 1570 1571 1573 1575 1576 1577 1580 1581 1582 1583 1586 1587 1588 1589 1591 1592 1593 1595 1597 1600 1601 1602 1603 1606 1607.

The results of candidates Nos 253 1494 1518 1526 and 1604 are reserved

Scholarships And Prizes

Scholarships, prizes and medals have been awarded as under.—

The Ellis Scholarship to No. 1367.

The James Taylor Prize to No. 303.

The Bhau Daji Prize to No. 660.

The Dhirajal Mathuradas Scholarship to No. 500.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship to No. 1352.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts to No. 946.

The Pherojeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship to No. 217.

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship to No. 916

The Gangada Rangildas Scholarship to No. 700.

The Pragji Thackersey Mcolji Science Scholarship (in Arts) to No 963.

The Lord Minto Scholarship to No 303.

The Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Gold Medal to No 682

The Khan Bahadur Ferdunji M. Dastur Prize to No 946

The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize to No. 660

The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal to No 176

16 Injured When Lorry Turned Turtle

JUBBULPORE, June 20.

Sixteen passengers were injured near Mandla in a motor accident when a lorry proceeding from Jubbulpore to Mandla turned turtle near a bridge under repairs. Two persons' condition is reported to be serious.—A. P.

Are Restrictions On Detenus Illegal?

Kidwai Seeks Permission To File Suit Against Government

The treatment accorded to detenus has come in for a great deal of criticism in the press. There being no detailed rules about the detenus, detained in jails, the jail authorities, it appears, are led to believe that the detenus are liable to be subjected to the ordinary provisions of the Jail Manual.

It is reliably understood that a communication from the Gorakhpore authorities to the Government in this connection is engaging the serious attention of the Government. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, who is at present detained in the district jail Gorakhpore under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, has, it is believed sought permission of the Government to file a suit in the court for contesting the validity of the rules framed by the Provincial Government under the authority conferred on it under sub-rule 5 of rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

The communication which is believed to be very long, was, it is understood, sent by Mr. Kidwai about three weeks back, in course of which Mr. Kidwai has set up in some detail his plea together with some illustrative points indicating the hardships suffered by the detenus.

"As Little As Possible"

In the course of this communication Mr. Kidwai holds that the question of legality of the rules framed by the Government, under sub-section 1 (x) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, authorises the Central Government to make rules for the "apprehension and detention in custody of any person". But the power of "apprehension and detention" according to him, is subject to the limitation laid down under section 15 of the Defence of India Act which provides, "any authority or person, in persuance of this Act, shall interfere with ordinary avocation of life as little as may be consonant with the purpose of ensuring public safety and interest in defence of British India."

Limits Of Authority

In persuance of the power, the communication proceeds, conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India Act, the Government of India framed rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, sub-rule (b) of which provides for detention. Sub-rule (5) of rule 26 lays down that a detenu shall be liable to be detained in such place and under such conditions as to maintenance, discipline and punishment and breaches of discipline as the Central Government as the case may be may from time to time determine."

Thus sub-rule (5) of rule 26, Mr Kidwadi claims, lays down the limits of authority of the two Governments in the control of actions and the living of the persons detained.

Mr Kidwai's contention is that the Government of India has no authority to impose any discipline on the detenus unless discipline on the detenus unless discipline means conditions, imposed on the detenus preventing them from impending war efforts. His second contention is that even as it stands to-day, rule 26 (sub-rule 5) does not authorise the Government to:—

Place any limitation on the reading of books, newspapers and periodicals,

Regimentise the food or dress. Apply the restrictions of the jail Manual,

Deny them the living of ordinary and individual life and the use and enjoyment of such of their property as can be used at the place of detention

Place restrictions on interviews and correspondence except those necessary for ensuring that through the media, the detenu does not impede the war effort.

The rules as framed to-day according to him, violate Section 5 of the Defence of India Act and reduce the detenu to the status of a convict

Govt. Examine Legal Position

After stating that some of the difficulties are due to the detenus being detained in jails, Mr Kidwai puts the unanswerable pose when he states that it is strange indeed that the detenus are required to observe rules, breach of which is punishable, but which are not shown to them and they are asked to select dailies, weeklies and monthlies from an approved list is not shown to them.

The points, raised by Mr Kidwai, it is understood are being examined by the legal advisers to the Provincial Government and permission for filing the suit has, it appears, not so far been accorded.—"The National Herald"

D.-B. R. S. NAIDU

BEHAR, June 20.

Dewan Bahadur R. Subbayya Naidu, Chief Minister of Cooch Behar State, will leave Cooch Behar to-morrow in order to attend the Ministers' Conference at Bombay, on June 25 and 26. He will return to headquarters on June 30.—A.P.

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Harwood League

British Infantry's Third League Victory

Edden's Great Display In Gymkhana Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The British Infantry playing in superb form, scored their third successive victory, when they beat the Bombay Gymkhana by three goals to nil in the First Division of the Harwood League at the Cooperage this evening.

Langton and Hill were the pick of the Infantry's forwards and as usual both gave a scintillating display in attack.

The Bombay Gymkhana though beaten, put up a magnificent fight against far superior opponents, and though three goals down, they never faltered in their efforts till the final whistle. Apart from one incident, Preston gave a sparkling display in defence, while Edden, their custodian, though thrice beaten saved the Gymkhana from a heavier defeat.

THE GAME

The Infantry attacked from the very start and before the game was three minutes old, Edden the Gymkhana Custodian effected two splendid saves. The Gymkhana got into their stride thereafter, and made some attempts which were however nullified by the Infantry's defence. Ten minutes after the start, however, Stone put the Infantry ahead off a pass from Langton. Stung by this, the Gymkhana made some determined attacks, but were unlucky not to score. Before the interval, the Infantry swarmed the Gymkhana goal but Edden once again came to their rescue.

On resumption the Gymkhana gave an improved display. Combining with brilliant method in the forward line, they gave the Infantry defence some anxious time, but could not equalise, partly due to the good anticipation of the Infantry backs.

On the other hand, Langton and Hill, the Infantry forwards were partly subdued by some good work done by Preston, the Gymkhana right-back, and even when the defence was beaten, Edden came off with some grand save. However, the Infantry attack was not to be beaten off by this, and the more stiffer the opposition, so much more did they press on, with the result that fifteen minutes after the re-start, Hill put the Infantry ahead by a full blooded drive, Edden making no effort to save.

GYMKHANA FIGHT BACK

The Gymkhana were scarcely discouraged by this, and even fought with greater determination. Their defence was good, but their attack lacked that touch which makes or breaks any good combination. Had their attack been more speedy, they would have scored at least on one occasion

As the game drew closer to the end, the Infantry determined to increase the score maintained a furious pace. As was natural, the Gymkhana defence was severely tested during this spell and Preston in trying to keep Hill off from scoring further, fouled him in the goal area. A penalty being awarded, Hill converted with a fine drive just before the end.

The teams were:—

BRITISH INFANTRY:—Welch; James and Brady; Jones, Bailey and Thomas; Moore, Richards, Stone, Hill and Langton.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Edden; Preston and Johnson; Hewitt, Collins and Joannides; Tudge, Ruegg, Rutz, Bolliger and U'Ren.

REFEREE: Mr. Scott.

SUNDAY'S MATCH

Y. M. C. A. v. B. B. & C. I. Rly. 5-50 p. m.

PRESSMEN WIN

In an earlier match played on the Cooperage in the Second Division of the Harwood League, the "Times of India" Sports Club beat the G. M. I by two goals to nil.

The Pressmen were full value for the victory, and Parasuram, their centre forward crowned the day by two splendid goals scored off some magnificent individual effort.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD To Commence On July 5

The Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament conducted by the Indian Football League, will commence at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground Parel, on Saturday, July 5, instead of June 28. The entries will therefore close on the latter date. This Tournament has now been classed as a Senior Competition by the W.I.F.A. and is open to all Civil and Military teams in Bombay. It is hoped that all the prominent teams will participate in it and make it a resounding success Entries should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Football League, Shri Krishna Nivas. Hospital Avenue, Parel

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE WEEK-END FIXTURES

The following matches in the Bengal Club Cup League will be played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel during this week-end:—

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)

4-30 p.m. St. Xavier's College vs St. Francis.

5-30 p.m. Muslim Sports vs. Matunga Athletic

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Mohun Bagan 3; Dalhousie 1.
E. B. Railway 3; Bhowanipore 1.
Customs 4; North Staffords 1.
Aryans 5; Calcutta 0.

Muslim Youngmen Qualify For Semi-Finals

LUCKNOW, June 20.

The Muslim Youngmen's Association qualified themselves for semi-finals of the K. B. Abdul Ghafoor Football Tournament by defeating "H. Q." wing, The Royal Berkshire Regiment by four goals to two.—A. P.

Hockey

Govt. College Defeat Y. M. C. A.

LAHORE, June 20.

In the quarter final of the Sir Gokal Chand Hockey Tournament, this evening Government College defeated Y. M. C. A. by one goal to nil.—A. P.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS STAR DEAD

LONDON, June 21.

The death was announced today (Saturday) of Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, formerly Peggy Saunders, the well-known Wimbledon tennis player who played much abroad —Reuter.

Indo-Burma Conference

RANGOON, June 20.

The Indo-Burma conference met to-day for two hours, when the Burma Government's views on Indian immigration, which were submitted to the Indian Delegation yesterday, were discussed.

"Good progress" was the remark made by a Burma Government representative at the conclusion of the conference

The two delegations are resuming the talks to-morrow.—A. P.

Restrictions On Imports To India From U. S.

Calcutta Merchants Protest Against Action Of British Purchasing Commission

CALCUTTA. (By Mail.)

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, having been informed that the British Purchasing Commission now in the United States of America has imposed certain restrictions on the exports of articles from that country, and that practically every other country of any importance in the Empire is exempted from these restrictions except India, the Committee have represented the matter to the Government of India.

According to the procedure laid down by the British Purchasing Commission, Indian importers have to apply to them for release certificate before the Customs authorities at the port of export allow shipment of the goods and the release certificate is issued by the Commission only if the order placed by the Indian importer is confirmed by the Government of India. The Committee point out that this procedure is causing considerable delay and impeding the free import of essential materials from U.S.A. which is at present the main source of supply for such articles.

The Committee, therefore, strongly urge the Government to take up the matter immediately with the British Purchasing Commission, so that India may also be exempted from the restrictions like other empire countries.

Bangalore Races: Second Day

Shalan Pasha Paid Handsome Dividend

BANGALORE, June 21.

The Second Day of the Bangalore Races was run off in ideal weather. Punters were in doubt in two of the events till the Judges Board went up. In Hebbal Plate four or five animals rushed past the winning post so that no one was sure of the verdict.

The riding honours were evenly divided.

The following are to-day's Race results:—

HAJEE PLATE (Div. II) Dist.—1 mile.

MARZUKAL MULUK 8-6, Fakruddin and BON AMIS 9-4, Kaloo Singh—Dead heat 1
ABDUL AT MOSUL 8-15, Abdul Rahman 3
MOONSHINE 8-6, E. Fazal Khan 4

Tote paid: Rs. 16 and Rs. 63-8 on Bon Amis and Marzukal Muluk for win respectively. Rs. 17. Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

WANREEN PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

PEACE TREATY 8-2, Evans 1
STAR OF BARODA 8-8, Britt 2
CATALAN 7-8, Sibbritt 3
ZENITH 9-4, A. Roberts 4

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

TUMKUR PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

RATHAVON 8-12, Burn 1
DRY SHERRY 8-13, Brace ... 2
BALTOI 7-11, Shanker 3
REPORTER 8-6, O'Neale 4

Tote paid: Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 25 for places.

COLEYANA PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

SUZANNE 8-11, Cook 1
DILAWAR 9-0, E. Britt 2
PRETTY POLLY 8-11, Brace 3
BAGHECHA 9-0, O'Neale 4

Tote paid: Rs. 35-8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 18-8 for places.

EPSOM PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

GLENPROSEN 8-1, J. Ermer 1
THE STREAMER 8-12, T. Burn 2
TETRADO 7-8, Shanker 3
BROTHER OFFICER 7-8, L. S. Lott 4

Tote paid: Rs. 106-8 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22 for places.

HAJEE PLATE. (Div. I). Dist.—1 mile.

SHALAN PASHA 8-11, A. Clarke 1
SHATRA 8-11, Britt 2
AJIB AL MULUK 8-6, J. Raffaele 3
GOLDEN HILL 8-6, Evans 4

Tote paid: Rs. 287 for win, Rs. 69, Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 34 for places.

HEBBAL PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs.

NANICE 8-8, Britt 1
LANGDON 7-10, A. Roberts 2
EGYPTIAN RULER 9-4, Evans 3
AJAX 7-6, Whiteside 4

Tote paid: Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

CITY PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs.

REFORMER 8-4, Britt 1
MUSAID AL KHAIR 7-10, J. Raffaele 2
BANI TAMIM 8-4, Evans 3
BATALAL IRAQ 7-8, McQuade 4

Tote paid: Rs. 83-8 for win, Rs. 24-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 18 for places.

COLOMBO RACES

COLOMBO: June 21.

The second day of the June meeting opened in bright weather. A fair gathering was present and the going was on the soft side. The principal race of the day, the Club Stakes, was won by Blue Heaven well ridden by Kluge. Trainer Walles saddled a double. The highest dividend was paid on Kanzalilah for win, namely Rs. 332/8 in the Cochin Plate. The treble tote paid Rs. 3,027 each on 13 tickets.

The following are the results of Colombo Races:—

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP (Div. III)—Distance 1 mile.

FRAMROZE 8/7, Don Vincent 1
VORTTEX 6/7, C. Silva 2
MURUR 8/9, E. F. Peters 3
MORRIS 7/12, W. Silva 4

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

PARIS 8/12, Davison 1
YAARUB PASHA 8/11, Rook 2
KHUNDIL 8/11, Kluge 3
TARIFF 8/10, Baker 4

Tote paid Rs. 16 for win; Rs. 7/8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE JUNE HANDICAP (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

BURGHEAD 7/10, Don Benjamin 1
GOLDEN WONDER 7/3, Baker 2
DAVID MIKE 9/4, Davison 3
LADY ELMA 8/7, R. Eude 4

Tote paid Rs. 71/8 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE MALWA STAKES—Distance 9 furlongs.

WANDERER 8/5, Black 1
WITHOUT REGRETS 9/2, Rook 2
WHY TRY 9/0, Davison 3
THE JESTER 9/1, Orme 4

Tote paid Rs. 16 for win; Rs. 5/8, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 6 for places.

THE CLUB STAKES—Distance 7 furlongs.

BLUE HEAVEN 7/10, Kluge 1
WINDMILL 7/0, Baker 2
LOTHARIC 9/8, Davison 3
BOLD LASSIE 7/5, H. Black 4

Tote paid Rs. 113 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 11 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE JUNE HANDICAP (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

AMORET 9/0, Orme 1
UMCOLSOOM 8/11, Davison 2
JACK BULGER 8/9, Fox 3
EMBARK 8/13, Eude 4

Tote paid Rs. 15/8 for win; Rs. 9, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE COCHIN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

KANZALILAH 10/7, Ramachandra 1
AJID 7/3, Don Benjamin 2
FALIHAL IRAQ 7/3, A. Thompson 3
YANOOS 8/9, Rook 4

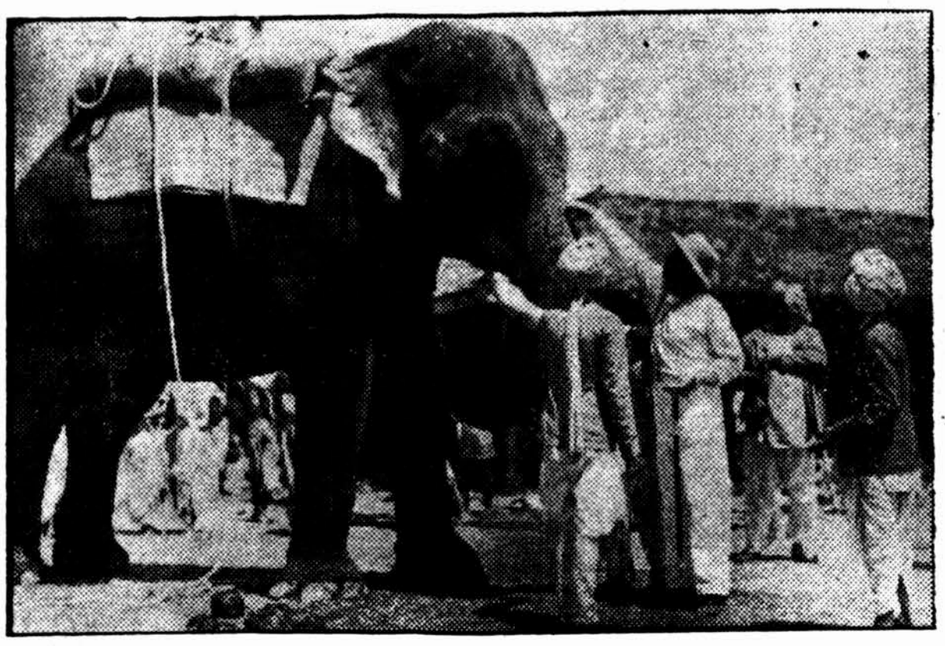
Tote paid Rs. 332/8 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19/8 for places.

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

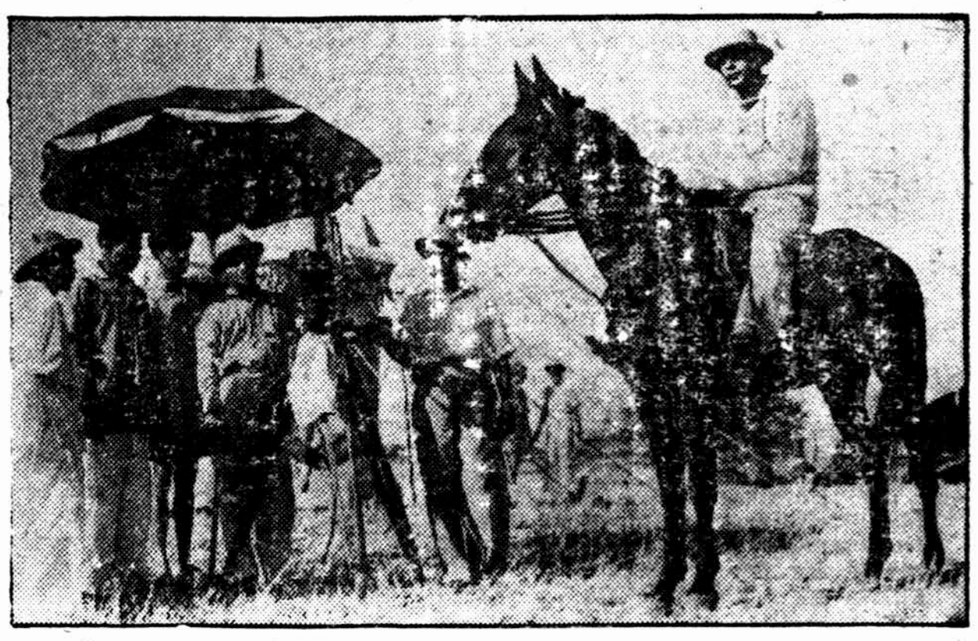
MAMNUN HASAN 8/6, Fox 1
RAJA II 8/5, Orme 2
GOLD 8/2, C. Silva 3
MASHAAN BAKIR 8/4, Davison 4

Tote paid Rs. 29/8 for win; Rs. 15/8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 60 for places.—A. P.

Five New Indian Films Released



Before starting the outdoor shooting of 'Sikandar' Mr. Sohrab Modi performed the 'Tika' ceremony of the elephant-in-chief.



The camera is all ready for one of the outdoor scenes of 'Sikandar' Sohrab Modi will now jump from his horse to give orders.

Five New Films In Town

Enthusiastic Crowds Besiege Theatres

Five new Indian films which were held up on account of the riots were released on Saturday thanks to the bold decision taken by the producers and distributors of the films concerned.

It is expected that this step on the part of the film trade will restore an atmosphere of general confidence in the city and life will return to normal. Although some of the streets on which most of the Cinema theatres are situate have been excluded from the operation of the curfew order, it may not help the ordinary filmgoer. He will not find it practicable to attend a show that extends beyond 7 p.m.

Yet, the fact that theatres will be open in the city till about midnight will induce a good many from areas not affected by the Curfew order and that may eventually lead to the withdrawal of the order.

People were waiting for all the pictures that were released on Saturday and naturally there were quite good crowds. Central and West End where 'Amrit' and 'Charanoki Dasi' were released, were centres of enthusiasm. Crowds at Pathe where 'Asra' was released and Imperial where 'Manthan' was released were also remarkable.

LALITA—NEW FIND OF VISHNU CINETONE

Looking for a needle in haystack is similar to finding a perfect baby star in India—anywhere for the matter of that.

At least, that is the way Dhirubhai Desai, India's ace director, felt about it after scouring the country for a girl to play a particular role in his super social, "Chandan."

The scouts had discovered some who were pretty, others who could sing and yet others who could act also. But Dhirubhai wanted a certain type—the perfect type She must match the face of a girl who was the younger sister of Chandan—the Bhil lover whose memory is still cherished and sung by every youth of that hardy tribe.

Scores of girls were tested before the selection fell on lucky Lalita. Lalita is a pretty little kid of twelve. She has histrionic talent, a perfect voice, a good figure and a grace all her own. And she is intelligent, too. Within a fortnight it was clear that she knew what was expected of her—Ashok Pictures had found the perfect type.

With Lalita are Nazir, Kanta, Ashiq Husain, Maya Devi, W.M. Khan and others.

How Forest Fires Are Shot

Hollywood Stages Them With Precision Of Ballet Routine

Forest fires on the screen, you'll be interested to know, are staged with all the precision of a ballet routine. The star follows a path through the flaming woods that has been charted as carefully as the steps of a danseuse.

"If the actor loses his way he's in serious trouble", explained Otto Brower, the thrill director of Hollywood. "An assistant sounds the alarm and the firemen rush in with hoses to throw a wall of water round the player That seldom happens, though, since we go through so many rehearsals that he knows exactly where he is going.

Otto Brower, who has filmed earthquakes, simooms and other catastrophes for some of the films' most exciting scenes, has been directing a huge conflagration on 20th Century-Fox's back lot for the last month The scenes were for Zane Grey's "Western Union" filmed in Technicolour

The studio built a forest that spread over seventeen acres. The trees were real. Scores of Los Angeles' property owners who want to clear trees out of their garden telephone the film studio every week. The studios, if they are in need of a forest, do the excavating free.

"We gave the players asbestos clothes for the scenes where they were working within a foot or two of flames" said Brower 'Even at that it was dangerous. Robert Young lost his eyebrows gardens telephone the film studio he realised what was happening. Dean Jagger suffered minor burns when he strayed two feet off the course we had set for him

The studio kept fifteen fire fighters, two fire trucks, a doctor, two nurses and an ambulance standing by.

"The special effects men can tell within inches just how far away the flames are going to leap from a burning tree", said Brower. 'They have perfected a chart over the years which takes into consideration the wind, the humidity and the type of timber. The flames were within eighteen inches of Bob Young several times".

Burning wagons rolled almost into the camera for "Western Union", which is a pioneer story and blazing pines fell a few inches away from the camera platform. It will look on the screen as though it had just happened that way, and yet a crew of a hundred and twenty "built" the forest fire thrills as an architect would a house, blue-prints and all.—"Pictureshow" "London"

THIS IS PICTORIAL JOURNALISM

"The Front Line" On The Screen

The current release by the Film Advisory Board is "The Front Line", a study of Dover under war conditions. It is a picture worth seeing. Those interested in factual war news (and who is not?) will realise what it means when one reads little news paragraphs about air bombing. Dover, which is Britain's front line, is a typical example of the results of air action.

To those interested in the future of the short-film in this country, "The Front Line" affords an excellent object of study. Here is pictorial journalism at its best.

In scenario and camera work, "The Front Line" shows a remarkable power of imagination on the part of those who made the film namely, the British G.P.O. film unit. The picture starts with the quiet scene of the Dover seashore; and from there, gradually leads us to the bomb-racked interior.

On completion of a comprehensive survey, we are introduced to typical Dover citizens. The Mayor is the first to be called up, and a working-class woman is the last. Each of these, is asked her or his reaction to the "Blitz", and we get the answers directly from them.

'Chitralekha' Not Released

The film 'Chitralekha', of the film Corporation studio of Calcutta, which was to have been released at Lamington on Saturday, was not released owing to some eleventh hour hitch.

Modhu Bose In New Theatres

Sadhona Bose To Star In Social Film

This week's notable announcement from the N. T. Studios include the inauguration of the double-version (Hindi and Bengali) picture, assigned to the noted director Modhu Bose.

In the presence of the N. T. Chief, Mr. B. N. Sircar and his distinguished guests and officers, the 'muharat' was conducted last week, with due pomp and ceremony.

Provisionally titled as "minakshi", this social picture draws its dramatic materials from an original story, affording plenty of situations for a full-fledged celluloid entertainment. In biting flashes of gripping drama, it depicts the story of a courageous girl, who came to assert her rights against the inequity and injustice of the heartless society.

A new stellar vehicle for Sadhona Bose, an artists of All-India fame, this outstanding production presents an admirable cast, peopled with A-1 artistes.

The unit is composed of best-known technicians, including Bimal Roy, the Cinematographer and Bani Dutt, the Sound Engineer. The renowned Music-Director Pankaj Mullick is in charge of the Music.

Seraphim Cinetone

Seraphim are going on full strength with their shooting of "Souda" in Hindi and "Opavar Wadhu" in Marathi, adaptation of Mr. S. P. Joshi's famous 'Khadashtak,' at the Jyoti studios, where a lavish setting has been erected for the above concern's maiden production.

Over 15,000 feet has already been shot and some very amusing and comic dialogues with actions are successfully netted. The work on this setting is over, also seven songs have been recorded Mr. Baburao Pehelwan famous actor is working in place of Mr. Pratap as Mr. Pratap has left the Company.

Ford Management Yield To Labour Demands

Workers To Get Wages Equal To Highest Paid By Other Concerns

WASHINGTON, June 21.

It is announced that the Ford Motor Company has signed a contract with the United Automobile Workers Union providing for trade union shop. The union is affiliated to the Committee for Industrial Organisation.

The announcement of the historic agreement with the United Automobile Workers' Union—the first union contract ever entered into by the Ford Company—was made jointly by Mr. Phillip and officials of the Ford Company. The contract is said to cover approximately 120,000 workers

Simultaneously the National Labour Relations Board disclosed that an agreement has been completed for the settlement of all outstanding Labour Board cases involving the Ford Company.

The principal features of the contract between the Ford and the Auto-workers Union include an understanding that the company will pay wages at least equal to the highest paid by various other motor companies and companies engaged in production of steel, rubber, glass and cement.

The contract covers men engaged in making these products as well as cars in Ford factories All wage increases are to be retroactive and to the date of the signature of the contract.

In a statement in Detroit, Mr Edsel Ford, son of Mr. Henry Ford, declared, "As the company views the situation, no half measures can be effective, so we have decided to go the whole way.

We hope most sincerely that the agreement attains the ends sought and results in peaceable and uninterrupted production so that the company's operations for national defence shall not be hampered in any way" —Reuter.

NAZI AERODROMES DESTROYED

Forty Germans Captured

The following cable has been received from London:—

British para-troops recently landed in Berck-Sur-Mer, about 25 miles south of Boulogne, destroyed Nazi aerodromes, wrecked 30 planes, captured 40 Germans including pilots, and escaped by sea, according to a despatch from the Zurich correspondent of the Overseas News Agency.

The attack on Berck-Sur-Mer occurred during heavy R.A.F., raids on Calais, and Boulogne, says the message.

As British bombers roared over their objects several miles away, parachute troops were dropped.

One party of the parachutists armed with tommy-guns and hand grenades overpowered the airfield guards, rushed to the control room and seized its occupants before the alarm could be given.

A second party attacked the barracks and captured a number of German pilots who were awaiting orders.

A third group scattered over the airports destroyed about thirty planes.

The para-troops then went to the nearby shore where naval torpedo boats were waiting to take them back to England.—A. P.

R. A. F. Over Northern France

LONDON, June 21.

R.A.F. fighting squadrons carried out an offensive operation over Northern France shortly after midday to-day (Saturday), it is learned in London.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command also took part and one of these aircraft is missing. Full details are not yet available but it is known that in combats between British fighters and those of the enemy

Ten enemy aircraft have been destroyed. Two British fighters have been lost but the pilot of one is saved.

A small number of German aircraft flew over Great Britain during Friday night, says a British Air Ministry communique. Bombs were dropped at isolated points in England and at one point in Scotland. No casualties have been reported and no substantial damage done.

Seventeen German Aircraft were destroyed over and around Britain during the week ending June 21. No British aircraft is reported to have been lost in this area during the same period.

FORCED LANDING.

An R.A.F. plane made a forced landing on the shore at Rostro near Cape Finnisterre, according to a Corunna dispatch to the Vichy News Agency. Two of the three members of the crew were slightly injured. After treatment of their injuries, they were taken to the naval authorities headquarters.

R. A. F. LOSE 49 PLANES

LONDON, June 21.

The R. A. F. lost 49 planes in air operations over Germany and German-occupied territory during the week ending dawn June 20th. Two pilots being rescued in the Channel while the Germans lost forty planes over the same area. Daylight raids across the Channel were made on four consecutive days.

The Ruhr Valley was bombed on six nights, Cologne raided on five nights, Duesseldorf three; Hanover, Bremen, Schwerte and Duisberg were heavily attacked.

An industrial plant was bombed near Bethune. The Fleet Air Arm bombed Brest with German warships lying there; Boulogne was raided three times; Dunkirk twice, Rotterdam, Ostend and Cherbourg were raided.

German shipping losses in the raids are estimated at 11,000 tons; also an E-boat was probably sunk. Direct hits were made on several vessels and two of unknown tonnage are believed to be total loss. —Reuter.

Another Russo-German Trade Agreement?

(Continued from page 13)

the Rumanian wireless while the Press, according to this source, is making clear allusions to "forthcoming decisive events."

NAZI TERROR IN YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, June 20.

Fourteen Serbians have been executed near Comar in the Travnic District of Yugoslavia according to a Zagreb message to the official Italian News Agency.

They were accused of having ambushed an Oustachi (terrorist organisation) food convoy

Although none of the Oustachis was wounded it was stated this "severe measure" has been taken by way of example and if a similar incident occurred in future even heavier punishment would be inflicted. "For every Oustachi killed a hundred Serbians would be shot."—Reuter.

They all say the same thing
...a good and 'cheap' soap..
Hindustan Times, Delhi (English)
One of the best soaps in the market, perhaps the best manufactured in India, is 'Vatni'.....
..For a quality soap it is extraordinarily cheap.....
National Herald, Lucknow (English)
...a king of toilet soaps..
has a nice flavour..
Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta (English)
...used by the most orthodox Hindus even in sacred Benares..This pure soap — entirely free from adulterants — should be included in the toilet accessories of every home in India.
Sunday Standard, Bombay (English)
..to fill the prevailing general need for a low-priced quality toilet soap....made to their usual high standards....deserves the increasing popularity that is greeting it.
Bombay Chronicle, Bombay (English)
Vir Bharat (Lahore), Mathrubhumi (Calicut), Assamiya (Gauhati), Sind Observer (Karachi), Riyasat (Delhi), Tal Nadu (Bangalore), Advance (Calcutta), Navsaurashtra (Ahmedabad), Milap (Lahore), Free Press (Bombay), Navshakti (Patna), Jam-e-Jamshed (Bombay) and some overseas papers are a few of the numerous others who say the same thing.
FROM north to south, and from east to west, they all say the same thing—whether it is in Urdoo or Telugoo, Bengalee or Gujaratee, English, or any of our many other languages. Congratulations began pouring in already before our new baby, 'Vatni', was barely a month old. And we are not at all surprised. As, truly, 'Vatni' is all what they say it is: an exceptionally good Indian baby, a prize-winner anywhere —plump and bonny, strong and healthy. You could enjoy its sweet and playful caresses for only 3 annas. Buy it to-day, and you too will say the same thing.
Godrej Vatni
Vegetable TOILET SOAP
is acclaimed by all as a first-class toilet soap, comparable to the best anywhere. Like all Godrej 'chavi' brand toilet soaps, this Big new soap is 100% pure and free from animal fat. The caressing softness of its fragrant vegetable-oil lather will leave your skin smooth and cool all over—until the last little wafer. At only 3 annas (there are also guest-size cakes). It is truly the national soap of unequalled value.
GODREJ SOAPS LTD. Sales Dept. DELISLE ROAD BOMBAY.

BY G. S. Kalyanpur

He Refuses To Grow Old!

"69 Years Young" Ubaidullah Sindhi Who Carried Message Of Indian Freedom From Karachi To Kabul & Moscow To Mecca

SIXTY NINE YEARS YOUNG, MAULANA UBAIDULLAH SINDHI IS A HUMAN DYNAMO. SHORT, STOCKY, WITH A WHITE FLOWING BEARD, SMALL, TWINKLING MISCHIEVOUS EYES AND A TOOTHLESS SMILE—MAULANA SINDHI IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND ROMANTIC PERSONALITIES OF THE GROUP OF EARLY INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

He has been at the Khilafat House, Bombay, for 72 hours and all the time he has been talking—talking with an inexhaustible energy to endless streams of visitors. But not much of his talk is about himself.

An Exile

For well over 25 years, Maulana Sindhi was an exile from his native land. But not even for a day during all this period, has India and her manifold problems been far from his mind. From Kabul to Moscow and from Geneva to Mecca, he has travelled extensively and wherever he went, he has carried the message of the Indian National Congress.

"It is quite possible that due to old age, I may not be able to do much of political work in India but if ever I take to active politics it will be inside the Indian National Congress. I will live and die a Congressman" he told me, thumping the table in front.

Born at Sialkot in the Punjab on March 20, 1872, in an humble Sikh family, Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi did not enjoy a luxurious life. His early education was confined to the study of scriptures. At the age of 15, he completed the Vernacular Final and took to serious study of different religions. The very first reading of the Quran attracted him to Islam and in 1889 he became a convert to that faith.

Arabic Scholar

With his converison he went to Deoband in the United Provinces and spent seven years there as a research scholar in Arabic. The greatest influence on his life during this period was exerted by the works of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi, a great philosopher and commentator of the Quran. Maulana Sindhi thinks that Waliullah's economic programme was far ahead of the programme of Karl Marx. His commentary on the Quran impressed the young scholar more than the thousands of other books which he had read in seven years.

After the completion of his studies, Ubaidullah started political work as a member of the group started by Shaikul—Hind Maulana Mahmudul Hasan of Deoband. The group sought to keep in touch with progressive movements in all other Islamic countries. The leader of the group was so impressed with Maulana Sindhi's zeal and abilities that he was selected for the honour of going to Kabul as the representative of the group. And to Kabul Maulana Sindhi went in 1915.

Independence First

Before leaving for Kabul Maulana Sindhi had sent Mr. Ibrahim Shaikh, a brilliant graduate of the Bombay University to prepare the ground for his arrival. Mr. Shaikh reported that Amir Habibullah Khan, the then ruler of Afghanistan, had not much love lost for Pan-Islamism although he admired and welcomed Indian revolutionaries.

So Maulana Sindhi sailed into Kabul under the flag of the Indian National Congress, having jettisoned his Pan-Islamism, to suit the occasion. When a British friend in Kabul twitted him about this change overnight, Maulana Sindhi said that in either case the battle front was the same, namely British Imperialism.

Mission From Berlin

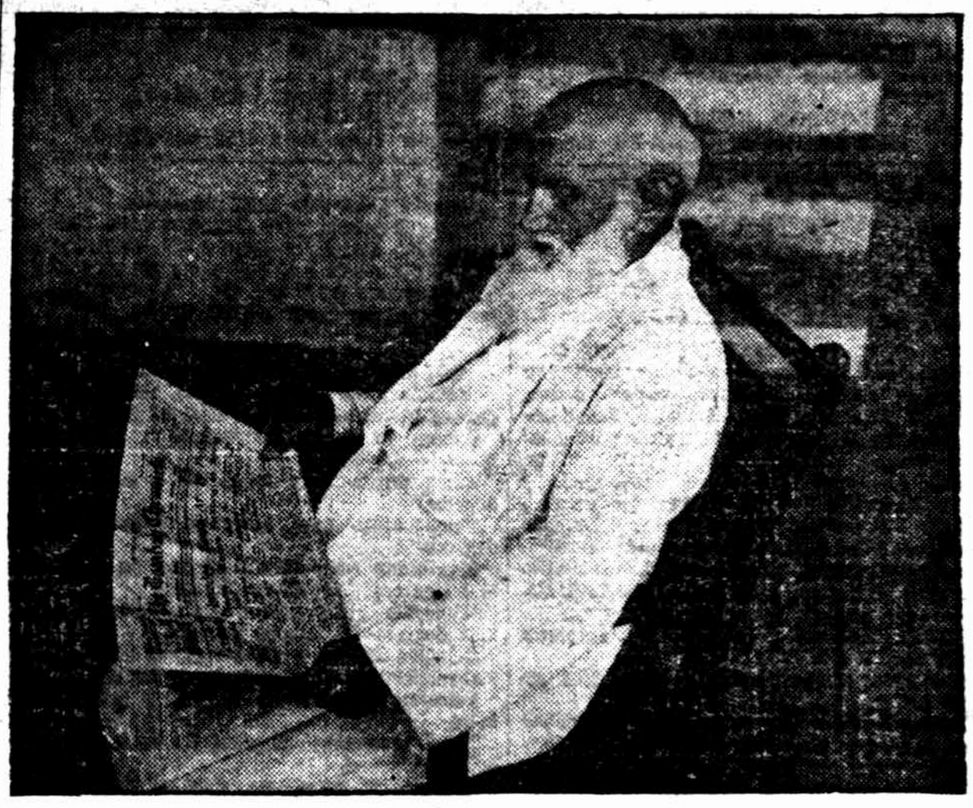
Having assumed the role of an Indian revolutionary, Maulana Sindhi soon became convinced that it was right to have left Pan-Islamism behind and he turned into a genuine and devoted worker for India's Independence. Later in life, even Amir Shekeb Arsalan, the most famous Arab nationalist, invited him to accept Pan-Islamism of which the Arabs were to be the centre, Maulana Sindhi unhesitatingly told him that as long as India was not free he would not concern himself with outside world.

It was not long before Maulana Sindhi founded the first Congress Committee outside the British Commonwealth. This Committee at Kabul was affiliated to the Indian National Congress at its session at Gaya, and soon became the centre of Indian propaganda in all European countries.

During the early days of Maulana Sindhi's sojourn in Kabul, an Indian deputation consisting of Raja Mahendra Pratap and Mr. Barkatulla came to Kabul from Berlin. The mission soon included Maulana Sindhi. The activities of this mission are still shrouded in mystery.

For one thing Maulana Sindhi and his co-workers induced the Indians in Germany, Russia and Turkey to drop the mantle of secret sympathy with the Congress and openly to work for India's National emancipation.

After spending seven years in Kabul Maulana Sindhi went to Moscow. They were days of fierce anti-religious feeling in Russia. But the Soviet Government welcomed Maulana Sindhi as a representative of the Congress and did not interfere with his opinions or religious practices. He met Chechirin, the then Foreign Minister and other members of the Commintern and persuaded them to co-operate with any Indian Committee, although it may not be anti-religious like the Bolsheviks.



Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi, veteran revolutionary, still keeps abreast of international and national politics.

Stay In Turkey

Maulana Sindhi did not stay for more than seven months in Moscow. In 1923 he went to Turkey. But the new Turkey of Kemal Pasha looked upon him with suspicion. They feared to find in him a friend of the old order. But the Maulana met Ismet Pasha, the Foreign Minister of Turkey and explained to him the programme of the Indian National Congress. He also drafted a memorandum embodying this programme. The memorandum was scrutinised by the Turkish Foreign office and was then allowed to be translated into Turkish and distributed.

Maulana Sindhi stayed in Turkey for four years. During this time the Maulana discussed with several Turkish leaders a plan for the establishment of an Islamic state on the basis of the principles set out in the Quran. His aim was to prove that it was possible to evolve a plan of Government based on such teachings, without interfering with Nationalism. He made repeated attempts to obtain permission from the Turkish Government to work out his plan at least in one village on an experimental scale. But he was too late. Turkish leaders, to his great regret, had ceased to be responsive to appeals made in the name of Islam.

Leaving Turkey in 1927 Maulana Sindhi toured in Italy and Switzerland for a few months. It was in the latter country that he first met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was also there, in Lausanne, that he met the Arab leader Amir Shekeb Arsalam. After these long wanderings, the Maulana came to Mecca where he remained for twelve years till after repeated agitation and pressure, the Government allowed him to return to India.

It is not exactly easy to get the Maulana to discuss his experiences and his opinions with pressmen. Not that he is a snob; nor is he press-shy, despite the nasty way that some newspapers have treated him by publishing letters purporting to have been written by him. On the contrary he is a willing and courteous talker. But the difficulty is that there are always swarms of people waiting to listen to his entrancing talk.

All Things Under The Sun

To see the old man, clothed in simple white homespun and talking with great zeal and energy gives one a Kruschen feeling. In the course of our conversations we covered a wide field from sartorial fashions to the ultimates of Metaphysics. I will now try to set down some of his opinions on topics of current interest.

I have already indicated how

(Continued on page 22)

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY
New York: June 21.

Previous closing	14.24
To-day's opening	14.20
Difference	—4
To-day's closing	14.34
Difference	+10

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 250/0
Broach April/May	Rs. 263/4

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: June 21.

New York cotton was somewhat lower following lack of stimulating news from overseas as a result of which trading was rather dull. Trading in July began at 14.20, that is, 4 points lower than the clast close. Prices eased under increased hedging and liquidation, but later demand improved and prices trended upwards under continued local and outside support with July closing finally at 14.34.

The following are opening ranges:—
July (14.18/18) 14.20/20
October (14.39/39) 14.40/40
December (14.49/49) 14.50/50

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: June 21.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (£18 9/16) Closed.
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) Closed.
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (£17 1/4) Closed.

JUTES
Dundee June (£49 nominal) Closed.
Lightning (£45 nominal) Closed.

RUBBER
Spot (13 5/8d buyers) Closed.
Forward October December (13 1/2d buyers) Closed.

LONDON METALS
Tin (£261 1/2 buyers, £261 3/4 sellers Easier) Closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead (£25) Closed.
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) Closed.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: June 21.

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: June 21.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: June 21.
London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON SILVER
London: June 21.
Spot (23 7/16d) Closed
Forward (23 7/16d) Closed.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2) 0-3 3/16 to 0-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: June 21.

There was no trading during the night session.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Steady And Unchanged

CALCUTTA: June 21.

There was practically nothing fresh to report in market conditions to-day. Jutes, Cottons, Teas and Government Securities kept steady with moderate amount of business passing. Speculative counters of the market also kept steady and unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations:

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/10/6, 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/15, 4 per cent Loan 1960/90 109 small lot, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 111/3, 3 per cent Punjab Loan 1949 99/9.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1586, Imperial Conty 396.

Railways: Chaparmukh Silghat Rly. 85 small lot.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 6/14, Dunbar 215/8, Kesoram 7/4, Muir Mills pref 76, New Victoria ordy 2/4 small lot.

Coals: Amalgamated 25/6, New Beerbhoom 15/8, Samla 2/2, Union 30/2.

Jutes: Adamjee 27/7, Anglo-India 333 small lot, Auckland 171, Barnagore 107, Birla 28/10 ex-div, Craig 1/15. Empire 25 small lot, Fort William 235 small lot, Gourepore pref 147, Hooghly 66, Howrah 52/12, Hukumchand 11/6, Kamarhatty 505, Kankarrah 408 small lots, Lawrence 387, National 23/2 small lot, Nuddea, 61/8 small lots. Orient 194, Presidency 4/11, Waverley 2/15.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/8, Consolidated Tin 2/6, Indian Copper 2/5, Karanpura Development 7/10, Dalmia Cement ordy 11/12 small lot, Dalmia Cement Defd 3, Alkali and Chemical ordy 17, Burn and Co, 393, Hukumchand Steel ordy 12/10, Indian Iron and Steel 30/10, Steel Corpn ordy 18/6, B I Corpn ordy 4/6, Dunlop Rubber second pref 118, India Paper Pulp 144, Orient Paper 12/12, Star Paper 11/5, Sree Gopal Paper 11, Titaghur Paper ordy 19. Midnapore Zemindary 70.

Sugars: Cawnpore 17/12 small lot.

Teas: Belgachi 17/4, Hansqua 10/8, Hasimara 43/2, Hattihira 119/8 c div, New Terai 100/4 c div small lot, Patrakola 881/8 ex-div.

Debentures: 5 1/4 per cent 1938/45/50 Rohtas Industries Debs 103—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

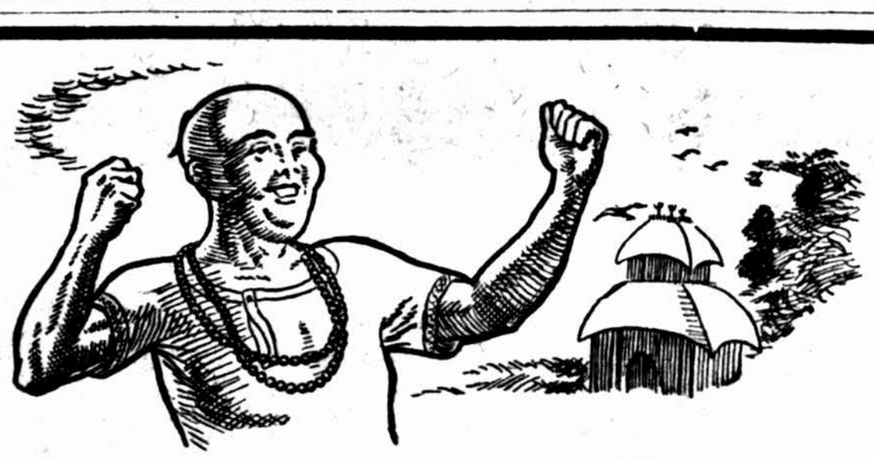
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-6-1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.036 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.3 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees (5.2 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (5.5 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 186 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 5.90 inches
Total rainfall during the year 5.97 inches
Weather remark: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-6-1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



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HE REFUSES TO GROW OLD!

(Continued from page 21)

the Maulana is inspired by the teachings and writings of Shah Waliullah. The main tenets of his philosophy are, that a man must have religion and that the religion of the Vedanta and the religion of Islam both believe in the oneness of God. The Maulana believes that Islam accepted and elaborated the doctrine already enunciated in the Hindu Vedanta philosophy. In politics he is in favour of something like State Socialism. He is not against private property, but he thinks that the state must secure for every individual a minimum standard of living and that it must control the means of production. Thirdly he believes that men and women must be freed from all kinds of oppression.

His opinions on Non-violence do not square with the Congress creed. He accepts Non-violence more as a necessity of the moment. Once the country has captured power, he thinks that it should resist all aggression and not merely stick to Non-violence.

Serve Islam Through Congress

His opinions on Indian political problems are equally distinctive. He regards himself as much an Indian as a Congressman and a Muslim. "It is my honest opinion that Islam cannot be safe in India except through the Congress. I can become a President of the Congress and still continue to be a Muslim. It is a matter of special pride to me that I can serve Islam through the Congress. I want every Muslim to join the Congress".

But the Maulana is not entirely satisfied with the Congress as it is. He thinks that the Gandhites are too capitalistic and the socialists, he believes, are irreligious. Therefore he wants to start a new party within the Congress. To this party he has given the strange geographical appelation "The North-Western India—the Jamana, Narbada, Sind Sagar Party" The underlying idea of this name as well as the object of the party appears to be that that the Indo-Gangetic plain is the meeting ground of the two cultures and that it is here that their practical co-operation should be worked out and achieved.

But the party has so far only one member—Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi; but the Maulana is nothing, if not an optimist!

Put Them In Pants

Among the aspirations of the Maulana, to be realised through this party which he intends to start, is the amelioration of the condition of the peasants. A college is to be started where sons of peasants will be trained to become future ministers of state. The peasants themselves, the Maulana thinks, suffer too much from inferiority complex. The Maulana proposes to treat this malady by getting the peasants to dress in European clothes and adopt European modes of living!

"What do you think of the Hindu-Muslim problem" was a question necessarily to be put; but the answer was not a common one. "I do not think there is any Hindu-Muslim problem. Difference in religion can never make two nations. Division of a country is possible only on a linguistic basis". At this stage a sceptical youngster among the large number of people who were listening to the discussion, pointedly drew his attention to the communal riots that were going on at that very moment in Bombay. If Non-violence could not meet the menace of the goondas, the Maulana said certainly it was not adequate to deal with Hitler. His cure for the present troubles was to accept Dominion Status. Then both the Government and the people could be united in their resolve to put down lawlessness.

But what of Pakistan? What of the Muslim League? Pakistan in the view of the Maulana is a hoax. In the present state of world development a country could not really be run on the lines laid down in the Quran. Religion was a matter of personal faith and to insist on having separate states on the ground of religion, was damaging not to Indian Muslims but for the whole Islamic world.

"Give Us Half"

The Maulana gave out short shrift to the Muslim League. What is the programme of the Muslim League, he asked, and gave the pity answer. "The programme is, whoever wins freedom, give us half". He explained that the League was not prepared to do anything by itself. But if anybody,—be it the Congress, the Hindus or the British Government—won any power or Dominion, the League said that it wanted a half share.

As the conversation proceeded on these lines, one with more curiosity than discretion fired the question—"Are you a Muslim first or an Indian first"

A mischievous twinkle came into the eyes of the Maulana which were reduced to mere chinks as he retorted "Are you the son of your father first or of your mother first"?

NO SIGNS OF MONSOON YET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Bright sunshine and light showers" have become the order of the day. The total rainfall figures are six inches below normal. There are still no signs of an early return of the monsoon.

There were light showers in the morning. But mostly there was sunshine and a clear sky. The weather continued to become oppressive and the heat more prickly than ever.

The following rainfall figures were recorded at the Colaba Observatory till 8 a.m., to-day. St. Georges Hospital: 0.04"; J. J. Hospital: 0.02" and Matunga: 0.08". The total rainfall figures for the respective places are: 5.81", 5.23" and 6.60".

The maximum temperature was 92.0 degrees, that is five degrees above normal, while the minimum was 83.0 degrees, that is five degrees above normal. Humidity in the air was 72 per cent, that 11 per cent in defect.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: June 21.

All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hrs. on Saturday with shade temperature and maximum and minimum, rainfall for the past 24 hrs., since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	86	77	0.1	23.2	+9.3
Calcutta	100	79	T	16.4	+9.9
Cuttack	97	82	0.0	5.8	—0.2
Patna	106	84	0.0	2.6	+1.0
Benares	107	85	0.0	4.2	+2.6
Allahabad	109	87	0.0	2.1	.....
Cawnpore	111	90	0.0	1.7	+0.2
Agra	109	91	0.0	1.0	+0.1
Delhi	108	86	0.0	3.1	+1.3
Ludhiana	110	85	0.0	4.0	+3.1
Lahore	109	79	0.0	1.0	+0.2
Rawalpindi	109	77	0.0	1.3	+0.3
Rangoon	88	77	1.9	19.0	+6.7
Nagpur	105	85	0.1	1.7	—3.9
BOMBAY	92	83	0.0	5.9	—6.0
Ratnagiri	89	79	0.2	16.8	—4.7
Ahmednagar	98	76	0.0	0.0	—4.0
Poona	91	74	0.0	2.1	—1.5
Sholapur	100	77	0.0	0.3	—3.2
Hyderabad Dn.	97	79	T	1.2	—2.4
Mysore	82	68	0.6	3.8	+1.3
Madras	99	80	0.0	2.7	+1.3
Simla	78	64	0.0	5.1	+1.8
Colombo	86	79	T	5.1	—1.8
Bhavnagar	105	83	0.0	0.0	—3.2
Jacobabad	114	86	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Hyderabad Sd.	106	82	0.0	0.0	—0.2
Karachi	88	82	0.0	0.0	—0.3
Rajkot	102	80	0.0	0.0	—2.4
Ahmedabad	100	82	0.0	0.0	—2.8
Bhopal	101	82	0.0	0.7	.....
Amraoti	104	83	0.0	0.2	—4.0
Mahableshwar	73	63	0.2	16.3	—9.2
Baroda	99	80	0.0	0.1	.....
Cherrapunji	73	60	0.0	46.7	+27.6
Mount Abu	85	66	0.0	0.0	—1.7
Jodhpur	104	81	0.0	0.0	—1.0
Gwalior	108	92	0.0	1.8	.....

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

World Heavy Weight Title

NEW YORK, June 21.

The boxing promoter Mike Jacobs has announced that he has signed Nova as the next challenger to Joe Louis for the world heavy weight title. The fight will take place during September but the actual date and place have not yet been decided.—Reuter.

Transferance Of Sind Ministerial Porfolios

KARACHI, June 18.

It is officially announced that the Premier Khan Bahadur Allanbaksh has transferred the portfolios of Public Health and Excise which he has been holding till now to the P.W.D Minister Pirzada Abdul Sattar and the Education Minister Pir Elahi Bux respectively.—A. P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. The String Trio. 5.10 Faiyaz Mohammad. 5-25 Vilayat Khan. 5-40 Manna Bai. 6-15 Afzal Husain. 6-30 Panna Lal. 6-50 Manohar: Geets. 7 Faiyaz Mohammad. 7-15 Vilayat Khan. 7-30 Manna Bai. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 Lest we forget: Talk on the fall of France on June 22. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 Panna Lal. 10 Khadim Husain. 10-15 Vilayat Khan. 10-30 Manna Bai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Film fancies. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 All in Bhairavin. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Narayan Rao Vyas. 11 Chanchal Kumari. 11-20 P. S. Dikshit. 11-30 News play in Gujarati. 11-45 Bai Laxmi Bai. 12-30 p.m. Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-45 Nisar Ahmad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Nath Madhav Punyatithi. 1-20 Songs from "Khazanchi." 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Master Mohammad. 5-20 Nagaswaram. 5-25 News in Marathi 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Bhavgeet and Bhajan. 5-50 G. R. Khan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Chanchal Kumari. 6-30 Narayan Rao Vyas. 7 A I R Sextet. 7-15 Garlands for Gods. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 P. S. Dikshit 7-40 Recitations from Poetry. 7-45 Gujarati Geet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Topical Talk in English. 8-45 News play in Marathi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Willem Mengelberg and the Concert-Gebouw Orchestra.

Bombay II —Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Provincial peculiarities. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 S. Parsekar: Violin with Tambora and Tabla. 9 to 10 As in Bom 1.

41.44 metres (7.240 kc/s)

11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 12-57 Duniya Rang Rangili played on Clarionet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bom. 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bom. 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 5-25 Drut Khayal. 5-35 to 6 As in Bom. 1. 6 P. S. Dikshit. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bom. 1. 7-55 Chanchal Kumari. 8-10 Karim Khan: Sitar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bom. 1. 9 Narayan Rao Vyas. 9-20 Insaf: Play in Hindustani. 9-50 Bai Laxmi Bai.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Panchanan Dey. 5-15 Sarod solo. 5-30 Krishna Chandra Banerjee. 5-45 News in English. 5-50 Next week's programmes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Anima Mukerjee. 7-40 Sachin Dev Burman. 8 Violin solo. 8-20 Anima Mukerjee. 8-30 Sachin Dev Burman. 9 Inside Japan, 4: Talk. 10 Francisco Casanova and His Orchestra.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. K. Gopalaswami Chetty. 4-30 Your Programme. 5 R. S. Rangappa: Veena. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Kalabhashini: Musical play. 6-30 Shri. N. C. Vasanta Kokilam. 7 Lokavarta: News talk in Malayalam. 7-15 R. R. Kesavamurti: Violin. 7-50 Shri. N. C. Vasanta Kokilam. 8-30 Mannargudi Rajagopala Pillai. 9 News Round up. 9-45 Topical talk relayed from B B C. 10 Two Dance Songs. 10-10 London Palladium Orchestra. 10-15 Mitchell Ayres and His Fashions in Music.

Colombo Rubber Market

Colombo, June 21

Price of rubber in the local market was sheet 57 1/2, crepe 58 1/2.

Yesterday's closing: sheet 57, crepe 58. Copra 26.75, Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 230.00 nominal.—A.P.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Linseed Sept. contract opened at Rs. 5/12. There was no pressure to sell at this level, while moderate buying orders were coming forth. The rate improved to Rs. 5/12/10½, but fell back to Rs. 5/12 on general realising and closed at this level.

Wheat Sept. contract opened at Rs. 4/7 and improved to Rs. 4/7/6 along with linseed, but receded and closed at Rs. 4/6/9.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, June 20

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 75 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 74 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 20 per tola Anchor Brand.

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 50 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 200 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 70 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 90 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 250 per tola

Rise Checked On Profit-Taking In Share Bazar

Kohinoors In Limelight In Textiles: Cautious Trading On Uncertain Foreign News

Bombay, June 21

Strong local cotton market and favourable news from abroad induced brisk buying in Bombay share bazar early during the session, but cautious trading by jobbers and prominent operators keeping aloof pending more clarification in European War situation checked rise and induced some profit-taking as a result of which a portion of early gains was lost. In Textile section Kohinoors met with good demand. Associated Cements and Bombay Burmas were also steady and managed to close somewhat higher than the previous close. On the whole firm tone was visible.

On New York Stock Exchange, many stocks were at a standstill and fractional declines were general as uncertainty pending Washington diplomatic move, spreading Government controls and week-end evening up forced bidders to the side lines. Steels and Motors were depressed but rails displayed more resistance. The session closed steady. The U. S Steels closed at Dollar 55 3/8 5/8.

A good deal of demand was noticeable at the outset of the session on the Bombay Stock Exchange, when Tata Deferreds were quoted almost 12 1/2 points higher than the previous close at Rs. 1955. It went as high as Rs. 1967/8. But uncertain news from abroad checked rise and induced profit-taking. In the short session, it reacted and closed at Rs. 1950.

In Textile sections, the Kohinoors was only in demand which managed to close firm with gains of 4 points Other section finished with minor losses.

The Bombay Burmas and Associated Cements though neglected finished steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, June 21

100	Ahmd. Advance	266	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1072	8
100	CENTURY	413	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	303	0
100	COLABA	173	0
100	Cooria	103	8
250	David	70	10
250	Dawn	322	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	1	11
100	GOKAK	208	8
1000	Hindustan	2060	0
100	Indore	75	0
100	Khatau	151	4
100	KOHINOOR	434	0
250	LAXMI X.D.	513	12
100	MORARJI	239	0
250	Model	90	0
100	FINLAY	189	0
200	NEW GREAT	413	0
100	Oosmanshahi	60	0
100	Phoenix	270	0
25	Sassoon Silk	84	0
1000	Sholapur	3045	0
50	SIMPLEX	117	8
100	SWADESHI	296	0
100	SWAN	185	0
500	Vishnu	1300	0
1000	Western	1265	0

BANKS

50-1000	BARODA	109	0
25-50	Central	45	4
500	IMPERIAL	1582	8
125-500	Imp.	391	14
50-100	India	144	4
100	RESERVE BANK	105	8
5	UNION	6	7 0

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	142	12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	662	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	4
20	Mercantile	62	8
15-75	NEW INDIA	46	0
200	Oriental	4202	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	14

ELECTRIC

100	AHM. OLD	176	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY X-D	1650	0
10	AJMER	12	3
50	BOMBAY TRAM	134	8
100	Bombay Suburban	183	2
10	Broach	13	2
100	Karachi	213	12
100	Poona	213	2
100	Surat	175	0
100	TATA HYDRO	178	0
1000	TATA POWER	1632	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	892	8
100	C. Province X.D.	104	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	0
100	Gujarat	101	0
100	Mandra Bhon	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	61	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	646	4

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	8
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	2 6
100	Indian Iron and Steel	30	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	30	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1950	0
30	TATA STEEL ORD.	372	8
10	Steel Corporation	18	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	545	0
10	Air Services	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	206	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	322	0
125	B. Burma	468	12
125	B. Burma Cont.	170	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING X.D	126	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	44	4
100	Indian Radio Def.	565	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	535	0
100	Port Canning	88	0
30	PREMIER CON.	92	4
15	SCINDIA	20	9
100	Wimco	192	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 21

Bombay Dyeing 1077 76 78 72
Century 414 13 16 12 13
Central India 303 4 3 6 3
Kohinoor 433 35 32 34
New Great 410 15 14 16 13
Simplex 117 118 117/8
Swadeshi 296 98 96
Associated Cement 142/8 143/8 142/12
Andhra 1650
Tram Ord 134/8
Tata Hydro 178
Tata Power 1625 27 32
T Steel Defd 1945 52 50 65 45 50
T Steel Ord 372 71 74 71 72/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 152/4 12
Bellapur 206
B Steam 322
B Burma 466 65 20 66 68

25 Tata Oil 41 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1561	4
6	p.c Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	632	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	117	4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	109	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156	14
7	1/2 p.c Tata Power	1580	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	152	12
7	p.c Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

6	p.c. Andhra Valley jjj	101	4
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	2
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105	0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	49	2
5	p.c. Sholapur	70	10

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 21

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 two months
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 three months
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2

MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

JAVA
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 85 3/4; D. D. Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—
Ex rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM
Ex rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 155

HONGKONG—
Ex rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.

SHANGHAI
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 20 1/4; D D Rs. 19 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 19; D D Rs. 19

MEXICO—
Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, June 21

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 140 August 141 October 142
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 166 August 167 October 168
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 239 August 243 October 245
Yarn No. 40s June 353 August 356 October 359

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 21

The market opened higher than the previous closing but subsequent price movements remained narrow. Tata Deferreds opened Rs. 10 higher at 1915 and moved up to 1920 but later closed at 1915 Tata Ordinaries opened at 369 and moved around that level finally closing at 369. Textiles continued steady with Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1037-8. Associated Cements were better off at 142. Indian Irons were unchanged at 30-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1905) 1915 12-8 20 15 20 15

Tata Ordinaries (367-8) 369 68-8 71 69

Tata Ordinary 369; Tata Deferred 1915; Indian Iron 30/8; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/8; Bombay Dyeing 1037/8; Central India 285; Century 397/8; Gokak 202/8; Kohinoor 422/8; Simplex 112/8; Andhra Valley 1610; Tata Hydro 176/14; Tata Power 1601/4; Associated Cement 142; Belapur 202/8; Bombay Burma (old) 450.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 21

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104/2
3 per cent War Bonds 101/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/2
4 per cen 1953/63 Mysore 115/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1956 115-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 21

Cotton prices on the Bombay market recorded another advance to-day on active short covering and speculative buying, sentiment being bullishly influenced by reports of lack of rain in up-country cotton districts, the continued firmness of American markets and insect troubles over the cotton districts in Egypt. Broach April/May contract opened higher by Rs. 3/4 at Rs. 261/8 and after temporarily falling back to Rs. 261 worked up steadily to Rs. 263/8 on renewed speculative support. The strength of the local Stock Exchange was a contributory factor. At the higher level there was less activity on the part of buyers and besides, profit selling appeared. The rate fell down to Rs. 261 and thereafter remained round this level.

There was renewed buying in the afternoon on reports of lack of rain in Upcountry districts. Broach April/May touched Rs. 263/8. But disturbing political rumours brought down the rate to Rs. 260/8. Support was coming at the decline on a moderate scale. Broach April/May fluctuated between Rs. 261/4 and Rs. 262/4. Final rates at 3 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Broach July/August	248	8	0
Broach April/May	261	12	0
Oomra July	203	4	0
Oomra Dec/Janry	210	4	0
Bengal July	148	0	0
Bengal Dec/January	157	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 21

Trading was narrow and inactive in both the silver and gold markets. Silver 1st settlement opened at Rs. 62/13 and after temporarily falling back to Rs. 62/12 worked up to Rs. 62/13. Thereafter a quiet tone prevailed. Gold 1st settlement opened at Rs. 42/3/3 and thereafter fluctuated between Rs. 42/3 and Rs. 42/3/6.

The quiet session finished as under at 2-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Silver ready	62	15	0
Silver 1st settlement	62	13	0
Silver 2nd settlement	62	12	0
Gold ready	42	3	0
Gold 1st settlement	42	3	0
Gold 2nd settlement	42	3	0

HIGHEST & LOWEST COTTON PRICES

Broach J/A highest 248 lowest 243 closing 244 1/4

Broach A/M highest 259 1/2 lowest 253 1/4 closing 258 1/4

Oomra July highest 198 lowest 193 closing 198

Oomra D/J highest 205 1/4 lowest 200 1/4 closing 205 1/4

Bengal July highest 144 1/2 lowest 143 closing 144 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 153 lowest 149 closing 152 1/2

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 400 cent points at exchange 331

Broach A/M below New York May 400 cent points at exchange 331

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 21

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Ready Bond Rs. 9-14-0
Shipment June Rs. 9-2-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-12-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-14-0 to 15-2-0
Tone: Steady.

Parsee Gymkhana

ITS RECORD OF PROGRESS

By J. C. MAITRA

I have just received a copy of the annual report of the Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay, ending 31st December 1940. It has given me a very interesting reading indeed. I should therefore like to share it with my readers. To start with, it had a membership of 421 including 50 Life Members, but no Patrons. Looks a very democratic affair! The Managing Committee is not satisfied with the number of its members. They want to enrol more of them. The chief obstacle seems to be the high entrance fee. They have recommended its reduction from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25. I hope the General Body which will meet this morning will accept this reasonable recommendation.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO STUDENTS

I heartily welcome the recommendation to fix Rs. 5 as Entrance Fee for students of Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. This, if accepted, will encourage many a promising player to join the Gymkhana. I hope the subscriptions will also be proportionately or comparatively less in their case. The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana does not make any difference between the student members and others. Consequently, their number is very small. To my mind, every effort should be made—and all inducements offered to attract youngsters. After all they are the backbone of a sporting institution. Unfortunately the general tendency is to rope in non-playing members, with the result that we have more obstruction than support for advancement of sport!

SOLID FINANCE

From my point of view, the financial position of the Gymkhana is exceedingly satisfactory. With a lakh of rupees in properties and seventy thousand rupees in cash and securities, nobody can grumble. It is, however, pointed out that there was a deficit of about Rs. 4,500 in the Revenue Accounts. This is partly attributed to the extra expenditure of Rs. 1,168 for the Ground Rent and Rs. 614 for the Urban Property-Tax. Efforts are being made to wipe out the deficit by curtailing the expenses without taking away the privileges and amenities from the members. I hope the Committee with the help of such able Secretaries as Homi Contractor and Meherji Vakil will be able to do so in the near future.

TAXATION JUSTIFIED

As I pointed out in the case of the Hindu Gymkhana, a sporting institution has no business to raise palatial buildings and build up a huge Reserve Fund. They impede the progress of sport and encourage idleness. A visitor to Bombay admires our palatial buildings no doubt. But such an admiration is worthless, unless it is backed up by equally grand achievements on the sporting field. I am not at all surprised that the Government levied these taxes on our rich clubs for the benefit of the poor working classes of the city. I do not know if the present Government is utilising the monies derived from taxation of sport and sporting institutions for the object they were intended. At any rate, the Congress Ministry, Mr. Morarji Desai the then Revenue Minister, told me, wanted to do that.

PROMOTION OF CRICKET

Of all the Gymkhanas in the City, the Parsees have been making systematic efforts to raise the standard of their cricket.

No doubt they feel the humiliation of their present position. Great Cricketers like Dr. M. E. Pavri and H. D. Kanga are at the helm of their affairs. They may be depended upon to hark back to the glory of their brilliant past. For the last few years they have been engaging coaches to train up their promising colts. During the year under review, H. J. Vajifdar, the celebrated All-rounder of the Parsees, was entrusted with the charge of their youngsters. The day may not be far distant when their present policy will bear magnificent fruits. I wonder why the other Gymkhanas do not follow this worthy example.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS

I notice the Parsee Gymkhana has now directed its attention on improving their grounds. During the monsoon—and that is Bombay's Cricket Season—their cricket field often gets submerged. They are trying to remedy this by raising its level considerably. I understand they are going to spend about Rs. 4,000 on this very necessary improvement. When it is completed by the end of next month, it will better all the others. I should like to refer to some other grounds nearby which require much more attention. As they lie idle for long periods, nobody seems to bother about them.

LEADERS IN TENNIS

Tennis attracts a good deal of attention too in this progressive institution. I do not know how many members actually take part in this game or in any other. The figures are not given for them. There are events, both open and handicap for members and an Open tournament for non-members as well. The fact that they have been able to win the Tata Shield, an Inter-Club Competition, for the last three years, shows that they are now the leading tennis club in Bombay. This certainly does not mean that they have produced a bunch of first rate players and have them at their command at present. Far from it.

A SUGGESTION

The fact is that the standard of local tennis has fallen off a great deal. The old stalwarts have not been replaced by new ones. Some efforts are now being made by the B.P.L.T.A. to find out budding talents and turn them into dazzling stars by assiduous coaching. I am afraid their efforts will not bear the expected fruit unless the various Gymkhanas co-operate with the Association wholeheartedly. The Parsee Gymkhana is endeavouring hard to popularise their Open tournament. So far they have not met with the success they deserved. Various causes, particularly the tall demands of some of our star players, have made things difficult. I had suggested the conversion of this tournament into an Open Handicap competition, as such a one does not exist in Bombay. It is sure to be very popular among our local players. Evidently the Committee does not approve of it.

ATTENTION TO ATHLETICS

Badminton and Table Tennis have also found a certain amount of favour. The latter seems to have gained greater popularity than the game of shuttle cock. In this they staged an Open tournament too which met with unqualified success. More important was of course their athletic meet. This was open not only to their members and the community, but there were several events open for competition by non-Parsees. This is the only way to encourage sports and raise the general standard among all classes. I wish all the other Gymkhanas followed the example set by the Parsees. Then the standard of local athletics will go up by leaps and bounds.

A BIG GROUSE

The only grouse—and a big one at that—I have against this Gymkhana is that they do not encourage hockey and football. The Parsees may have the consolation that none of the other Gymkhanas promote these manly games. That is a great pity. It seems strange that they have devoted a good deal of time, energy and money to a game like cricket for the last fifty years and more. And still they are nowhere. Leaving aside England and Australia, I doubt if Bombay, the Mecca of Indian Cricket, can hold its own in a zonal contest within the country itself. Is this the cherished fruit of a single-minded devotion to cricket?

WORTH CONSIDERATION

I do not think the rest of India spends as much money on cricket as Bombay does. Still we cannot win the Ranji Trophy. Has anybody bothered to find out the cause of this downfall? I believe the devotion of our old players do not exist among the younger generation. However, that may be the fact remains that they are a pampered little lot who are out to exploit the game to their best advantage. It is worth considering whether we are not paying too much attention to a game which has no place outside the British Empire. And that too, at the cost of games which are favoured all over the civilised world.

LAME EXCUSES

When we remember that India is World Champion in hockey, I feel the little contribution which our Gymkhanas have made towards this great achievement, despite their most affluent circumstances. Nor are they doing any thing for the promotion of football. It would be absurd to suggest that cricketers are no good for these games. I can quote heaps of examples to disprove any such suggestion. May I name only one? A. L. Hosie, with whom every one in Bombay is familiar, was in his prime a first rate cricketer, footballer, hockey and tennis player. Surely what was possible for Hosie is equally attainable by others. In any case, let those who wish try their hands at them.

ANOTHER PIONEER EFFORT

In conclusion, may I suggest to the members of the Parsee Gymkhana to open their doors to non-Parsees as well. The Parsees have been the pioneers in every field of activity on this side of India. In fact they were the pioneers of communal sport and communal clubs and Gymkhanas. Would they rise to the occasion and break away the bond of narrow communalism? Sport recognises no such narrow barriers. The days of improving sport in communal compartments are long past. When the world is crying for a World Brotherhood, let them set the example and invite non-Parsees to become Associate members of their premier institution. This will pave the way for a solution of the communal problem in the field of sport.

Schoolboy's Contribution To War Purposes Fund

NEW DELHI, June 18.

Mr Baldev Singh a student of the 6th class, Middle School, Kahuwan, District Gurdaspur, has offered to contribute Re. 1 per mensem, commencing from March 1941, from the scholarship awarded to him for his education to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund says a Press Note.—(O.P.I.)

Group taken at the Convocation of the Indian Women's University, on Friday. Sir Sitaram Patkar, the Chancellor and Professor D. K. Karve, Vice-Chancellor of the University are seated on either side of Dr. Reddy (centre).

A Page For Women

Are You Jealous?

WOMEN, WHOSE HUSBANDS HAVE ROVING EYES, SHOULD REMEMBER THERE IS SAFETY IN NUMBERS

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine:

Will you be good enough to give me an idea of what you think is fair in this marriage problem?

I have come to the conclusion that I am a very jealous woman and hate myself for it.

My husband takes me everywhere and we are chums. But always and always he has his interests in the other woman. In the auto, on the porch, wherever we are, his eyes are looking into the faces of the women passive by.

Only a woman who experiences this constantly knows how humiliating it is. He says he is crazy about me and his home. Yet he is making me so unhappy that is almost impossible to remain on friendly terms with him and not blurt out how I feel. I know the future holds trouble for us, and it's hard to plan. I feel I have done all I can. We live exactly as he wishes us to live. One of these days my nerves are going to break. I am going to accuse him of not being square, and then our home and all we have worked for, will be gone. Please tell me what to do.

I could stand poverty with my chin up, but not this. Life means nothing with things this way.

* * * *

XENIA

Dry your tears, Xenia, for in no situation as in one like yours, is there such safety as in numbers You do not say your husband is interested in one particular woman, but rather, in all women And this distresses you beyond words. And you feel perhaps you should give him up to this mythical woman he is looking for?

Perin the thought. What you have married is a Don Quixote of Love. For instead of tilting his lance against an imaginary windmill . . . he tilts his glance against an ideal woman who exists mainly in his imagination.

There are many men, like the hero in Branch Cabell's "Cream of the Jest", who wander through life with one half of an imaginary broken talisman, seeking the woman who has the other half

What your husband is looking for, I am sure, is the divine in all women. And often a look of the eye or a smile playing about the lips is enough to satisfy him

CHASING A PHANTOM

Don't be jealous, my dear. For even if he were to get the woman he seems to be seeking, so much perfection would demand such complete absorption from him that he would rush back for relief into your restful arms. If you were to move out of his life, he would be utterly sunk, believe me, because you are his one reality.

Sometime in the quiet of the night, tell him you know how he feels and that you used to be fearful and jealous...but that you are no longer afraid...because you know what he is chasing is only a phantom. In the days of Boccacio and Balzac people used to believe in "exercising the devil". I still do. That is...you can make men and women protect themselves against the vagaries that might ruin them if indulged...by making them aware

But whether you decide to tell him...or whether you intend to keep it looked in your heart, always remember, as long as he hasn't chosen another woman... his heart still belongs to "mama" ...right at home.

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PRACTICAL CAPE FOR BABY

THIS soft, lacy crocheted cape is just what baby needs for this time of the year. When the heavier clothes have been put away, mothers should not take a chance with clothes too light. This cape has an extremely flattering hood.

(COPYRIGHT)

AMERICAN WOMEN DOING WAR WORK

American women must realize that they are "in the army now" and that total defence needs women-power as much as man-power declares Maxine Davis in "McCall's" Magazine. Predicting that more women will be doing work connected with national defence than during the last war and describing the possibilities, from factory workers to camp hostesses, she writes:

"In the mighty defence effort in which we are now engaged every man, woman, and child will share. Successful defence means the marshalling of woman-power as well as man-power.

ONLY WOMEN COULD DO IT

"Women can—and will—do any job save that which requires lifting or great physical power. There are many operations to-day which only women, with their deft and sensitive fingers can handle. For instance: One plant in the Philadelphia area making complicated fuses called in watchmakers, so delicate was the work. They were inept. Women skilled in fine hand embroidery now make those fuses.

"Of necessity, women are already employed in our defence industries. They are 'doping' the wings, inspecting and cleaning small parts, etching identification numbers in our airplane factories. You see them in instrument and electrical plants, in machine tool factories. They are making guns. They are filling the magazines and placing the caps on shells in munitions plants.

NOT SO GRIM

"Most factory women to day have time for domestic life. Most of them marry—and keep on working. Women in factories can keep their health. Life is not so grim as it was when the industry was younger, when a girl of 16 would say she was 18, go into the factory, and at 23 be all-too-often unsalvaged human junk. With the 40 hour week, with higher wages, greater safeguards, employers and union officials both believe that women can weld and drill our armaments for many years. Already the average age of women working in factories has gone up five years.

"In the last war women did men's work to a limited extent in industry; we know they will do that in far greater numbers again. In 1917 women drove ambulances, trucks in France, wore uniforms, made bandages, knitted socks, worked in canteens, had committees, gave invaluable service. This voluntary work will scarcely be necessary in the future. This war has no room for volunteers. Whether you are making over Janey's last year's party dress; whether you are pounding a typewriter to pay your husband's taxes; if you are in industry or in the active armed services, this time it's a total war.

"You're in the Army now...."

The BEAUTY YOU DESIRE
Have you ever wished your face had the same soft, unblemished smoothness as the skin of your body? The daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do just that for you. It protects your complexion from the ravages of sun, wind and dust just as clothing protects your body. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes, helps your make-up stay fresh longer and keeps your complexion young and beautiful. To bring new life to the skin tissues, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Lotion.
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Stamp Collectors' Corner

The Spirit Of The Season

By MURIEL NISSEN

The religious aspects of philately combine very well with the nature of the Easter season, and provide a source of reflection and research in strong contrast to the ominous tones of war carried through most of the current stamp news

The most noteworthy religious series ever issued is the four value "Propaganda of the Faith" set issued by Italy in 1923 with the picture of Christ Among His Disciples providing the central design of each stamp. The Infant Jesus is shown as a vision appearing to St Anthony of Padus in Portugal's 1895 issue.

Portraits of the Madonna and Child are probably the most religious stamps familiar to collectors, as so many versions have been presented, notably from Hungary and Austria. The Madonna is the patroness of Hungary and she is commemorated on many Hungarian issues. The "Madonna and Child" stamp issued by Austria to commemorate Mothers' Day in 1936 is a reproduction of the famous painting by Albrecht Durer. One of the loveliest Madonna and Child reproductions appears on Liechtenstein's postage paper. The issue presenting it was a commemorative for the eightieth birthday of Prince John II. What the "Black Virgin" series of Spain may lack in beauty it more than makes up in historical interest. The image of the Black Virgin was according to legend, carved by Saint Luke and carried to Barcelona by Saint Peter in 30 A.D. It now reposes in a shrine at Montserrat where it has been viewed by thousands of pilgrims each year. One design of the set shows the Virgin with a child on her lap, another carries a profile portrait of her and a third illustrates a priest standing before the image.

One of the most colourful religious issues, and a series much sought after by young collectors, is the Spanish set of 12 bi-coloured stamps each with a portrait of Pope Pius XI and King Alfonso XIII. Another very beautiful issue portraying this Pope is the 1933 issue of Vatican City which also has a stamp picturing St Peter's in Rome. Other values of this set carry the Papal Arms, Vatican Palace, and Vatican Gardens. In happier times these were the scene of the most impressive Easter ceremonies held anywhere and even the clouds of war have not altogether dimmed them this year.

The cathedral of Seville, famed for the beauty of its Eastern ceremonies, is pictured on a Spanish stamp of 1936, as part of a set illustrating several Spanish cathedrals.

Philately abounds in reminders of the Saints, and many chapters of religious literature are illustrated in your stamp album Hungary gives us her patron saint, St. Stephen and his wife, St. Gisela, as well as their son, St. Emery. Hungarian postage also illustrates the story of St. Elizabeth whose gifts to the poor so irked her husband that he forbade them, and the breadcrusts he begrudged the needy turned to roses in his wife's arms.

Italy has commemorative sets devoted to St. Anthony of Padua whose eloquence lured even the fish from their waters, St. Peter and St. Francis of Assisi—to mention but a few. St. Anthony has also been honoured on Portugal's postage paper, while Belgian stamps portray St. Michael and St. Martin of Tours. Surely one of the most holy characters to be pictured on a stamp is Cardinal Mercier, for whom a special memorial set was released in 1932.

This roster, though long, is but a fragment of the religious stamps you can collect, and this specialization will unfold an enormous amount of fascinating lore

OVERPRINTS FROM CAMEROONS

The French colony of Cameroons has announced its affiliation with the "Free France" movement of General de Gaulle through a series of stamps overprinted with the inscription "Cameroon Francais 27.8.40", the date, August 27th, 1940, marking the beginning of the new association.

So far, thirty-two stamps are believed to carry this surcharge the basic values being taken from the 1939-1940 series. The stamps so treated are in the following designs:

Mandara woman—2 centimes, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c.

M'bam River Falls—40c, 50, 60c and 70c.

Group of Elephants—20c, 90c; 1 Franc, 1.25fr, 1.40fr, 1.50fr, 1.60fr, 1.75fr, 2fr, 2.25fr, 2.50fr and 3fr.

Native in Yare—5fr, 10fr, 20fr.

Natives of French Colonies design issued for N. Y. World's Fair —1.25fr and 2fr.

FRENCH NOTES

The latest overprints from France have been made on the semi-postal issue of 1940, the alterations being: 1Fr plus 10c, overprinted on the 90c plus 10c red-violet portraying Honore de Balzac, and 2.50 Fr, plus 25c overprinted on the 2.25 Fr plus 25c bright ultramarine with the likeness of Claude Bernard

EXPLORATION COMMEMORATED

To commemorate the first complete exploration of the Amazon River, Ecuador is releasing two stamps sets, one for regular postage and one for airmail use Four centuries ago Francisco Orellano discovered the Napo branch of the great river, and made the descent from the Andes to the sea This is the occasion commemorated by the new stamps. In 1500 Vicente Yanes Pinzon one of Columbus' companions, discovered the Amazon and ascended it to a point about 50 miles from sea, but Orellano first traversed its complete length He is also credited with naming the river, after a battle with Tapuyas savages some of whom he believed were women, hence the name Amazonas, or female warriors.

The regular postage values are designed as follows: 10 centavos sepia, portrait of Orellano; 40c red, likeness of Gonzalo Pizarro, leader of the expedition from which Orellano set forth on his trip; 1 sucre violet, view of Guayaquil; 2 sucres blue, view of Quito.

The following values make up the airmail section: 40c yellow and black, Amazon River; 70c olive and black, portrait of General Dias de Pizarro. 2 sucres green and black, panoramic view of Amazon; 5 sucres carmine and black, exploration expedition

FINNISH COMMEMORATIVE

A portrait of Finland's late President, Kyosti Kallio, will appear on a new semi-postage item due for early release. The stamp will have a face value of 2.75 M plus a surtax of 25 penni, which will be used to aid soldiers wounded in the war with Russia last year.

HERE AND THERE

From Guatemala comes an overprint on the 1927 postal tax olive-green stamp, having a value of 1 centavo. The overprint, which appears in red, is the designation "1941".

Added to the current postage series of Trinidad and Tobago is a 5 cent stamp picturing the General Post office and Treasury buildings, together with a likeness of King George VI. The colour of the new item is lilac and black.

Egypt has added a new value to the King Farouk design currently in use, the newcomer being a 6 millieme stamp in light green

Newcomers from Brazil are a 20 reis violet in the allegory of Aviation design of 1920, and a 600r orange in the Hermes type of the same series.

STAMP TEASERS

1. What stamp pictures an Army Engineer?

2. What stamp design depicts the "Ugly Duckling", immortalized in fairy tale (as well as by Walt Disney)?

3. The Bay of Along appears on what adhesive?

4. On what stamp does a scene appears showing salmon leaping falls?

5. Lucien Bonaparte Wise is honoured on what postage paper?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. An Italian stamp of 1929 pictures monks laying the cornerstone of the Abbey of Monte Cassino.

2. "5 years in 4" is the motif of a Russian adhesive of 1930, signifying the completion of the Soviet's Five-Year Plan in four years

3. Goat Herding is pictured on a 1929 stamp of Tripolitania

4. The head of a giraffe appears on a stamp issued from Tanganyika in 1922.

5. In 1932 Roumania issued a stamp showing a memorial tablet erected in honour of postal employees.

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AMRITDHARA

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"My Hobby"

(Photo by Bro. G. S. Khaitan).

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

"My Pet"

(Photo by Bro. K. M. Saiful Huq)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am glad to see that many of you have taken part in the colouring competition. I have received about 110 entries so far and more are pouring in. I think it will be a hard job for the "Judge" to decide whom to award the prizes. But that is his "job." I hope to announce the result in the next issue.

By the by, may I know from you what sort of competitions, beside the colouring ones, would you wish to attempt for? That would give us an idea what you like, and then probably we would give you such competitions.

* * * *

New Members

I am pleased to see also that many of you have started sending for the full particulars and enrolment forms of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Already a number of you have joined the great Brotherhood. Well, I would like to see all of you enrolled in the Association. And will you please send me your photographs so that I may publish them on this page and also in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"?

For your knowledge. I may inform you that boys and girls upto 12 years old are enrolled in the Association as Members and those from 12 to 16 years old as Companions. Elders about 16 years wishing to be helpful, can also join the Association as Associates or Patrons.

* * * *

A Child's Letter

I have received a very interesting letter from a fellow-member of the Balkan-ji-Bari. It is reproduced below:—

70, Lytton Road,
Dehra Dun.

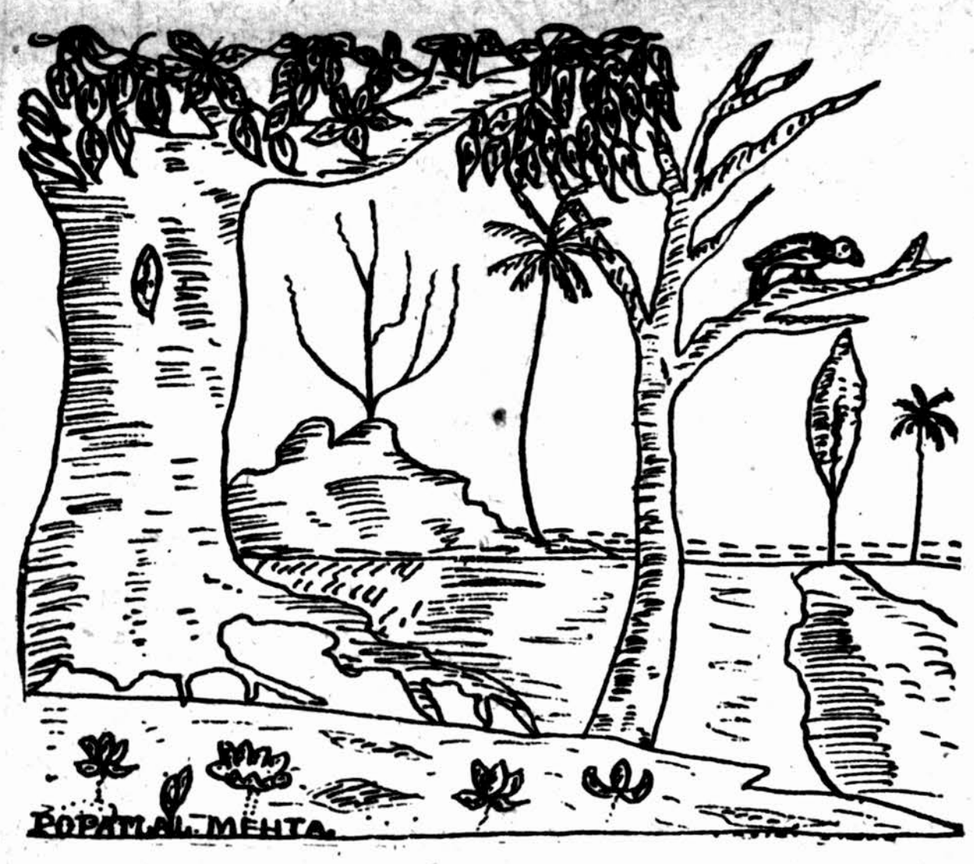
Dear Dada,
Namaste.

How are you? You will be glad to know that I came here all alone and reached safely, without any mishap. When I left Bombay Central I felt very adventurous, and was glad to travel alone.

Please give my "Namastes" to all the members of the Balkan-ji-Bari, specially to Shrimati Vatsalaben, our Secretary, who teaches us games.

Thanks for the prize which I received for the last competition. Please do write to me soon.

Yours lovingly,
Patanjali Kumar Seth.



"I'm the Master of all I Survey"

(Drawn by Bro Popatlal Mehta).

Origin Of Beauty

By Sis. Hira Malani.

A lady once went to Lord Buddha and after making her humble 'pranams' put the following question to Him: "Lord, Thou teachest that every effect has its cause. Now, I am the chief queen of the king of this country; and my royal husband does for me everything that is possible to make the heart of a woman happy. We have unlimited wealth. And I am very ugly. Lord, what is the cause of this curious combination in the life of a woman?"

Lord Buddha replied, "In your previous life you rejoiced greatly when any piece of good fortun- came to any of your acquaintances, neighbours, friends and relatives; and the result is that your social position is the highest. Again, you made very large charities, and the result is that you are extremely wealthy. Lastly, you were very ill-tempered, and the result is that you are very ugly."

The lady was filled with joy at the explanation of the Lord and realized clearly that the origin of ugliness is ill-temper. The story goes that she never lost her temper again and in course of time became sweet and charming and beautiful.

* * * *

The Light Of A Candle

By Bhagwan D. Mirchandani.

It was night time and there was utter darkness in my room. I wanted to remove it. So I lighted a candle.

When the candle was lighted, it removed all the darkness of the room.

The candle went on burning smoothly, the colour of its flame being golden, and it attracted my eyes.

The room was now shining, and everything was quite clear before me.

Verily, as the light removes darkness, so do the good and noble actions remove the sorrows of the heart!

* * * *

Almost . . . .

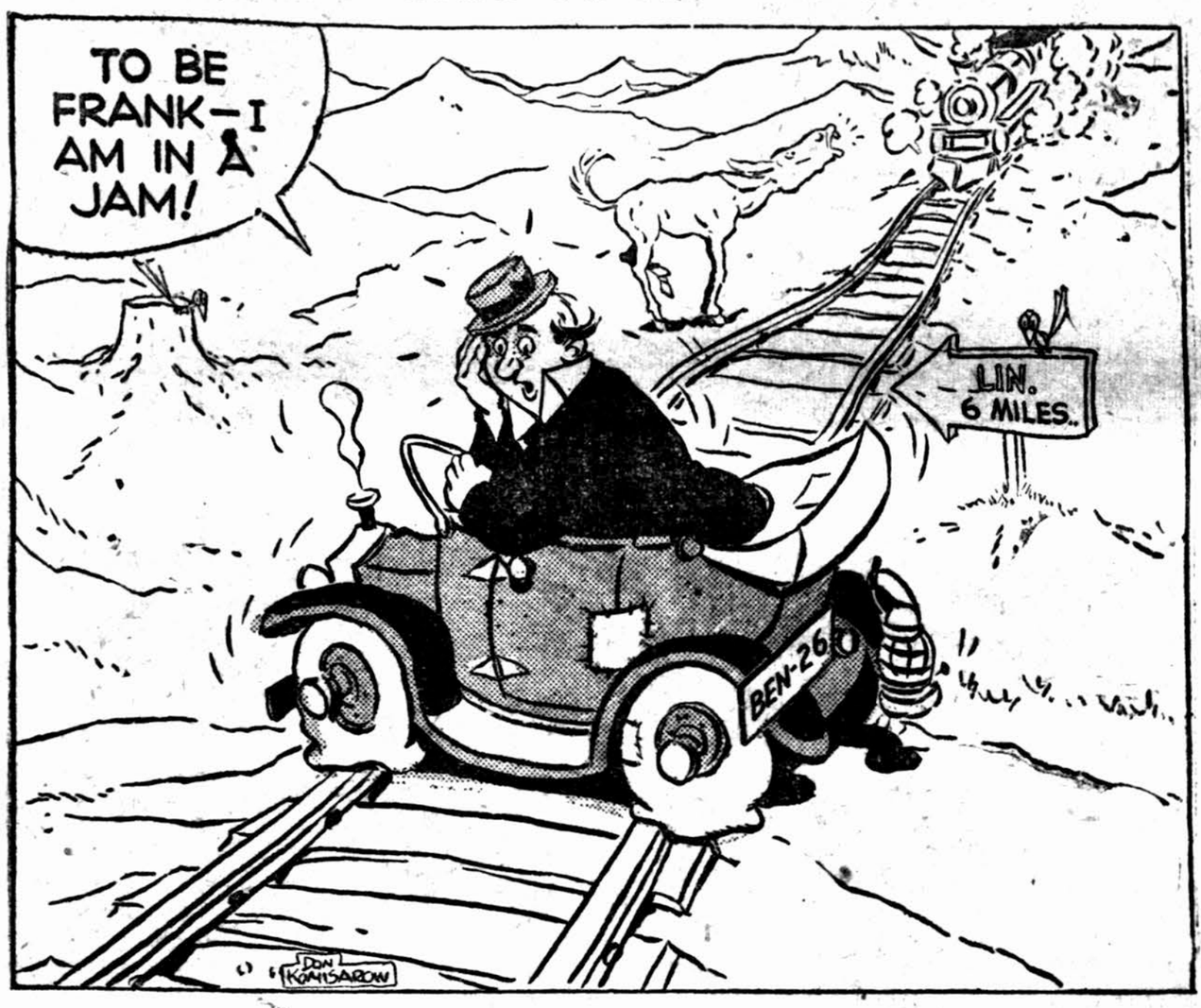
"Are you nearly ready, Mohini?"

"I wish you wouldn't keep worrying, Prem. I've been telling you for the last half-hour that I'll be ready in a minute."

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Peggy, the Chimpanzee, has ambitions to be a lady—if it isn't too much trouble. So when young Charles rebuked her for eating jam directly from the pot (left), Peggy decided she'd emulate Charles. She's trying the more approved method in the centre photo. But, somehow, the jam doesn't taste as good. And then Peggy goes back (right) to the old way—to the consternation, not to say, chagrin, of Master Charles. (Photos—U.P.S.)

HISTORIC NAME REBUS



Some Magic with Numbers

YOU may think of mathematics as a dry subject in which there isn't any fun. But mathematicians can show you scores of baffling and amusing tricks with numbers, such as this one:

Ask two friends to write on separate sheets of paper, so that neither can see what the other is putting down, any number of three figures. It isn't likely to be the same number and it shouldn't be. Then ask them to do the following:

Reverse the digits, or numerals.

Subtract the smaller of the two figures from the larger figure.

Reverse the digits in the new number.

Add the last two numbers together.

Add 100.

Both will get 1189, regardless of the numbers they chose. Some examples:

1. Numbers selected	321	974
2. Reverse	123	479
3. Subtract smaller figure from larger, or 2 from 1	198	495
4. Reverse digits in 3	891	594
5. Add 3 and 4	1089	1089
6. Add 100. You get	1189	1189

Brain Teasers

What can be a speaking likeness and yet be dumb?

A statue.

Why is a pretty girl difficult to understand?

Because she is never plain.

In what way are butter and a cowardly soldier alike?

Because both run in the face of fire.

CAN you identify the Great Man whose name is concealed in the drawing? Here's a clue: He won distinction as editor, statesman, philosopher and scientific researcher. He first proved the similarity of lightning and electricity.

Anatomy Test

NAME the parts of the body suggested by the definitions of the following words and be prepared for a pun.

1. Something used in war.
2. Prominent part of a giraffe.
3. A male deer.
4. Pair of young animals.
5. Something a rake has.
6. Young scholar

Maze of the World's River Ports

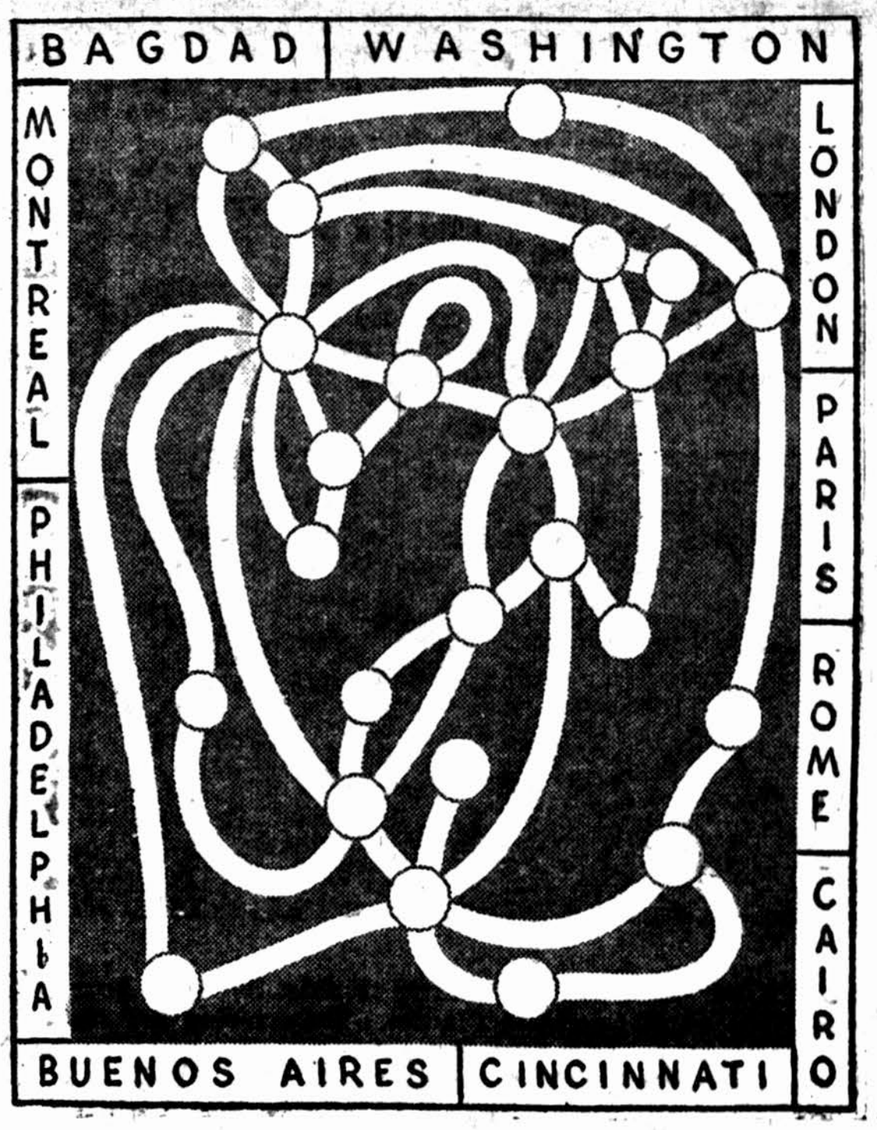
AROUND the border of this drawing are found the names of 10 large cities. Each of these cities is located on a river. Can you place a letter in each of the circles so that by going from circle to circle along the white lanes, the names of the 10 rivers will be spelled?

The names of these rivers do not have to follow each other consecutively. You can begin and end a name where you like. The letters, however, must be used as you come to them. There is to be no skipping over circles. Every letter in the paths you choose for a name must be used in its proper place.

The best way to solve this puzzle is to first guess the names of the ten rivers. Then make a list of the letters in the names, showing how many times the letters are repeated.

There are several letters that occur but once. One of these letters happens to be the initial letter in one of the names and is thus clearly shown to be the letter of the circle that has but one path leading from it. The letter in the circle at the other end of this path must necessarily be the second letter of the word. In similar manner careful analysis will enable you to capture circle after circle, so that all 10 river names can be spell by moving along the paths.

It is not as difficult as it looks, but be prepared to spend quite a few minutes in figuring it out.



"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

(Continued from Page 6)

sort of man. Not once did he even glance at her face but talked with his head down. In spite of this Kate liked him and decided to take matters into her own hands.

Kate sought one of the maids and discussed the language used in the taverns by serving maids; she then donned a simple dress and entered the room where Marlow sat alone.

"Did you call, sir?" Kate asked.

"I did not," replied the young man, still angry with himself.

He glanced at her, then turned for a lingering examination of her beauty.

"Why—that is—I believe I did," he amended. "Come here."

Whereupon Mr. Marlow found himself upon familiar ground. He disclosed ease of manner, quick wit, pretty speeches, and a boldness that you would never suspected from his interview with Miss Hardcastle.

When he met Hastings in their rooms he spoke in glowing words of a serving maid whom he intended to see again. He felt sure that his visit at this tavern would prove a pleasant one. Hastings warned that in the country serving maids are often of better family than their station seems to indicate. But Marlow had his own plans.

Hastings and Constance took Tony into their confidence. Tony wanted so much to be rid of Constance that he volunteered to steal his mother's keys and get Constance's jewels for her.

Just Betrothal.

Meanwhile Kate had told her father of Marlow's ardour (without telling the whole story). Unexpectedly, Sir Charles Marlow arrived and from his son's account and that of Hardcastle, he saw Tony's trick about the inn. He did not tell his son the truth but let him continue to think himself at an inn. Thereupon both fathers hid behind a screen to watch Marlow with Kate.

In her simple attire Kate entered the room. Marlow professed love for her, going down upon his knees imploring her to be kind. The fathers stepped forth. Young Marlow was in a fury to find himself duped by everyone and Kate teased him because of his two sets of manners.

Mrs. Hardcastle learned of Constance's planned elopement and that lady set out in the night to take her niece to the home of Aunt Pedigree. Tony conferred with Hastings, then set off as guide for his mother.

At the end of some hours, Mrs. Hardcastle's carriage had been twice stuck in the mud, once overturned, one time lost, and now in utter darkness was bogged in a swamp. Mrs. Hardcastle did not know that her son had led her over every bad road in the community and had now brought her back to her own property.

When she stepped out and understood all this, she deplored to heaven the deviltry of her own son, but Tony reminded her that she had taught it all to him.

Hastings stepped forth and helped Constance from the carriage.

Mr. Hardcastle took things in hand and brought about a just betrothal between Constance and Hastings. Kate and Marlow joined them in lovers' happiness.

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When Press Krieg Is On

(Continued from Page 2)

ing touch of shame. First the "hellish" plot to make a pogrom in Ulster, now amply proved, in spite of Sir John Simon, by evidence against which Mr. Asquith's verbal assurances do not weigh at all. Then the offer of a choice to the officers who were to carry out the pogrom. Then the resignations. Then the Ministerial lies, and extra lies, and morasses flying which are given a new twist with each new how hour, with the dishonoured cheque lying on top of all. The Ulster pogrom, and its sequels, are made the excuse for a star turn by Mr. Asquith, in his new character of profession of droll."

To the "Daily Express", belonged the further distinction of discovering the hair-raising qualities of pogrom, but the honours undoubtedly went to the "Pall Mall Gazette." 'Bully,' 'juggler,' 'panaloons,' 'slanderous', 'indecent', 'put-up-job', 'vile means', 'clutching at dirty hand-holds' were but some among its happiest and choicest hits. It also wrote: "The plot that failed becomes the more scandalous, the more the details are known. It was worthy of a Negro republic. There is no doubt even in well-informed circles that the work of exasperating Ulster was deliberately contemplated. The faction that supports the conspirators is prepared to go to any lengths of destruction in its spleen and rage. A ministry shamed and convicted, growing in maglignancy, as it declines in power. The length of a barge-pole will not bottom the muddiness of the plot and the second plot. Ministers eat a very dirt to save face. The House of Commons had become 'too hot' for the Prime Minister, and he was snatching a brief holiday from humiliation, leaving his Ministers to stew in their own juice." This journal also stated that the Government "could not afford the luxuries of consistency and honour, as it was without a rag of respect to drape the position to which they still cling with paralytic clutches."

And thus wrote the lately defunct 'Morning Post':—"It may be well said that the conditions of British politics are fast approximating to those of Mexico. Every vote for a Liberal is a vote for civil war". The 'Standard,' was content with referring to the Government as "a group of political adventurers who are showing themselves as inept as they are unscrupulous", while the "Daily Telegraph" opined that "these pledge-bound Ministers, who have sworn to commit the foulest treason against democracy that a Government ever conceived, are entangled in the nets of their own making, and are willing to bring to ruin the whole fabric of the State in a last desperate effort to break through" Thus the London press, the example of which was emulated by the provincial press. The "Yorkshire Evening Post," alluding to the sore-throat from which Mr. Lloyd George was then suffering, expressed the pious wish that "we trust his ailment will keep him just sufficiently indisposed to be unable to return to the House of Commons." Later it contemplated the advantages which might accrue to the State "if demagogues (like Mr. Lloyd George) can be conveniently silenced for a time, whether by operation of sore-throats or some other merciful interventions of Nature." What wishful thinking, indeed!

To conclude this section I may add a few flowers of rhetoric culled at random from the pages of the "National Review," the acknowledged organ of the 'diehard' section of the Tory party:—"We are governed by a combination of blackmailers and blackmailed. There are no limits to the amount of dirt which an Asquith can eat. All the contemptibleness of Mr. Asquith's shifty character was revealed by his answer. He believes in nothing, not even in himself. Sir Edward Grey would cheerfully smash up the Army and cashier every officer, provided his party secured a few votes. It is high time that a sanctimonious imposter, who has enjoyed the privileges of a chartered libertine, should be unmasked. It is said of George Washington that he never told a lie, and it can be said of Mr. Lloyd George that he rarely tells the truth. Not a statement of his should be accepted except upon affidavit, and even then it should be handled with tongs. "Mentiris impudentissime" ('O most abandoned liar')—for the first time in history that stinging phrase, which should cut a man of honour like a whip can be addressed with justice to a British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that British Chancellor of the Exchequer does not care." Well may the reformer of the press in Britain cry out in bitter anguish: "O tempora O Mores!

Invectives In Press

Those who are often hard upon the newspapers and journals conducted by Indians, especially in the Indian languages, might do worse than modify the severity of their judgment after going through the extracts assembled above, from some of the leading British newspapers. But it must be frankly admitted that the state of affairs in the press of Britain about one century back or even much later—is scarcely any justification for much of that kind of invective which still disfigures the columns of the vast bulk of the press in this country, including some of the leading and influential organs of public opinion, as evidenced by the extracts, reproduced from the Indo-English dailies of Calcutta, in the second section of this article There is only one thing more apparent than the monotonous scurrility of the vast bulk of our press when dealing with men and measures of the opposite party—and that is their utter ineffectiveness and futility. The disadvantage of always screaming when you can talk normally is that when you do want to raise your voice you can not do so as well as you would like to do. If the epithets 'rogue', 'liar', 'traitor', 'bully,' are used daily about opponents, they not only cease to convey any stigma, but are dead when applied on some really serious occasion. Having exhausted the vocabulary of invective, they have nothing left for a rainy day, and so hoarse with bawling, they can only repeat their hackneyed catalogue of vilification and vituperation—and yet all to no purpose!

If the press is—as pressmen, I believe, justly contend—a great and beneficent institution in the cause of justice, progress, and freedom, there is all the more reason why they should be eternally vigilant to remove its inherent defects, due to the lower impulses and weaknesses of human nature, and also to profit by the criticism offered by the well-wishers of the press. Of course, there are critics and critics. One type of press critics is that of the cynic in Sheridan's well-known drama—"The Critics":—who used to say:—"The newspapers, sir, they are the most villainous, licentious, abominable, infernal—not that I ever read them! No, I make it a rule never to look into a newspaper." Critics of that type may as well be left alone. But surely there are others who are sincere well-wishers of the press, who (in the words of Addison in the "Spectator") "order their paper to be punctually served up as a part of tea-equippage", and who prefer to have the day's news presented to them free from party prejudice, communal rancour, or political partisanship, and unaccompanied by comments interlarded with vilifying invectives and vituperative polemics, so that it may justly be said of the Indian press, in the words of an American poet:—

Here shall the press people's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Order, Liberty and Law.

—("Hindustan Review.")

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

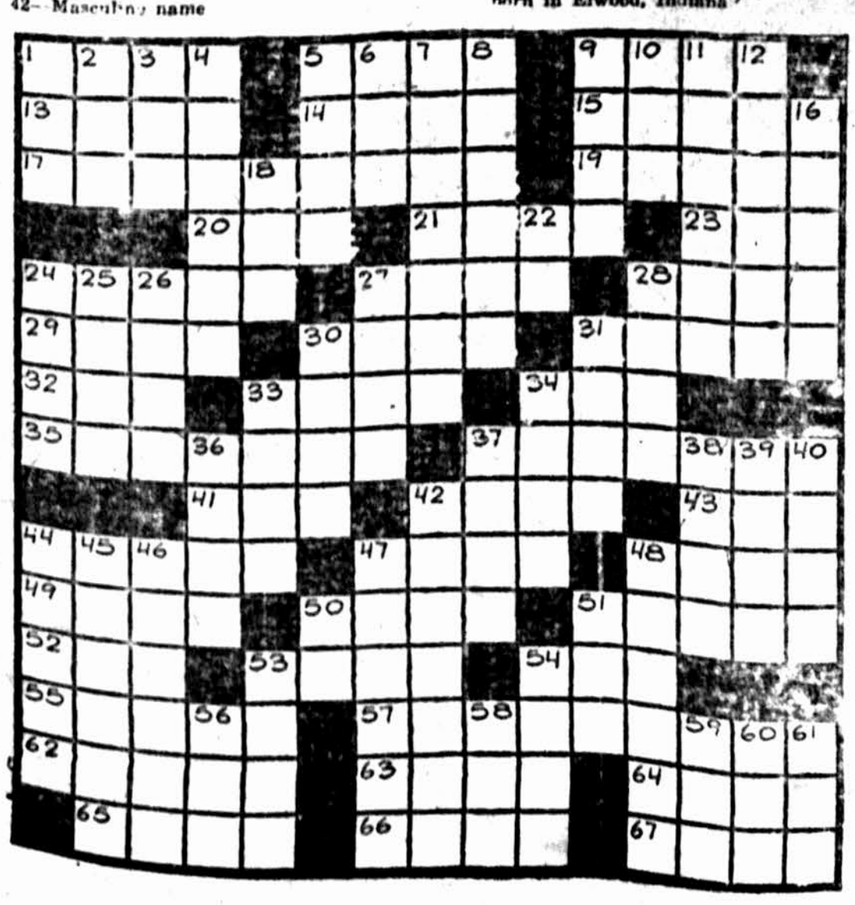
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Native of Russia, Poland, etc.
5—Who wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"; Julia Ward ——?
9—Heavenly body
13—Island of the Hebrides
14—Supreme Norse deity
15—Wall piece
17—Governor who became President
19—Feminine name
20—Observe
21—Great operatic star: Jenny ——
23—Middle in position
24—Prince of Darkness
27—Gumbo
28—Infrequent
29—European mountain system
30—One of the Great Lakes
31—Great American actress: —— Hayes
32—Long fish
33—Attendant
34—Expose to become tan
35—12th President: —— Taylor
37—What hamlet near Ayr was the birthplace of Robert Burns?
41—Lubricate
42—Masculine name
43—Self
44—Monkey-like animal
47—Support
48—Home of wild beast
49—Genus of swans
50—Outgrowth of the epidermis
51—Light boat
52—Golf term
53—Encircling strap
54—Cooking vessel
55—Day's march
57—South American country
62—Send on again
63—Rip
64—Son of Seth
65—Snug retreats
66—Compass point
67—Was borne along

VERTICAL

1—Title of respect
2—Card game
3—Year (Spanish)
4—Slave
5—Lifted with effort
6—Short poem
7—What prominent public figure was born in Elwood, Indiana?
8—Whole
9—Kind of mining nail
10—Brown color
11—Beast
12—Leave company
16—Burdened
18—Precisely (contraction)
22—Symbol for sodium
24—What international canal is near the Nile?
25—Plane surface
26—Magnesium silicate
27—Carousal
29—What is the capital of Nevada?
30—British nobleman
31—Secretary of State: Cordell ——
33—Couple
34—Glide
35—Measure of time
37—Cupid
38—To detach from
39—Currency allowance
40—Time past
42—Of what Italian colony in Africa is Asmara the capital?
44—One who runs at an easy gait
45—Delighted
46—Condition of zeal and spirit
47—Roof of the mouth
48—More recent
50—Personal pronoun
51—Study
53—Turkish governors
54—Saucy
56—Greek god of forests
58—Aeriform liquid
59—Daughter of Cadmus
60—Incline the head
61—Mother of Peer Gynt



CROSS-WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION

"I hear they that poor Ikey can't recover from his accident."
"Can't recover! Vy? Ain't 'e got a good solicitor?"

AN INDIAN IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

our passports. When they found we all had n·utra' pap rs, they politely saluted us and went back. The fact was that so long as the papers were in order, they implicitly trusted the authorities who issued permission. No chicanery!

Another night in another cafe, I jocularly suggested to the band players that they should play the 'Marseillaise.' As jocularly but softly, they began, during the interval, to play some strophes for my pleasure—all young jolly fellows. They were all the same afraid of being caught by the proprietor and handed over to the police as traitors. They said: What is after all in a song!

Ersatz Food

When I entered Germany for the second time in 1917, the situation had certainly become much worse. The bread was reported to be mixed with saw-dust, not even potatoes—the staple German food. Shirts and collars made of paper were in "cogue". There was no sugar but only so-called "art honey" which was sweetened with saccharine which left a bitter taste. God knows what was jam made of. The so-called German tea made from herbs found in Germany was a kind of light purgative. There was no butter but margarine or supposed goose fat.

It could not be said that no real sugar and tea or butter could be had in Germany. But they could be bought only secretly at fancy prices and those who could afford, managed to buy them—naturally very few did so. The best things—real things—were all taken away by the army and the officers had the best time in the war: Herrliche Zeiten! (Grand times!) And they had double "bhatta' during war!

A new industry started in Germany: The exploitation of orphans by "adopting" them. Many people with plenty of rooms took some orphans, not so much because the orphans needed housing but because for every orphan they received ration cards. With these cards, they could obtain more goods—whether all of them were spent upon the orphans had better be guessed than described.

Saved From Starvation

At last I was terribly hungry like a starving man. The quantity of food I could manage to get, like all others, was too small even to fill the stomach and even then it was not nourishing. I had to look out for other means. One day a friend introduced me to a man who, she told me privately, was a C.I.D. officer. I complained to him that I could no longer stand the pangs of hunger He said: "Don't worry!" and straight away took me to a nearby restaurant and told the proprietress to give me what I wanted even without ration cards. Thus alone I could manage to eat more. How the woman managed to sell to me—even then at the usual rate!—without clipping the coupons from my ration card—for selling without ration cards was punishable with heavy fine and imprisonment—I could not understand nor did I inquire. There must have been a way of avoiding law and they alone knew it. It was not my business to know the secret.

Fortuhately a few days after thus satisfying my hunger by collusion, I could leave for Sweden.

In Scandinavia

In Sweden, the food conditions, though not normal, were still bearable, (the Swedes are heavy eaters' —although that country, like Switzerland had to depend entirely upon foreign produce. Denmark was a little better placed as there was more agriculture and other food production. But Sweden was more industrialised than any other Scandinavian country.

What struck me most was that the Swedish women were not only the most educated in Europe but also most informed about even distant countries of Asia. Although the Swedes were not in the war, I wondered at the activities of women who were in every walk of life. In Stockholm alone—a town of less than half a million inhabitants—there were about a dozen dailies of large size and among the members of the journalists' association of several hundreds nearly 30 per cent were women! The Swedish women are not shy of any work. I knew waitresses who could speak several continental languages and also read a whole lot and could speak intelligently about various subjects. Some of the waitresses were from cultured families and they had no necessity to work, but they did not want to be idle sitting at home. All Swedish institutions are coeducational and sport was compulsory for males and females, so that there was least difference in mentality between the two sexes. The Swedes are religious and worldly at the same time: They like to live well and also go to church. In fact, the Swedish workman liked comforts and procured them, and were always well-dressed. Many ordinary policemen have tiled bath rooms and telephones. (Even the poorest houses have phones). Their standard of living was even higher than that of the Swiss

The Swedes were never accustomed to see so many foreigners in their midst as during the last war. It was not a sport or tourist country like Norway. All the refugees, deserters and revolutionaries of the various countries sought asylum in Sweden. There were also lots of spies from the various belligerent countries. The Swedes served all of them freely in the name of freedom and for money. The middle classes and workmen were democratic and the conservatives and intellectuals were for monarchy and tyrants. The Swedish socialists were very strong in the country and could upset any cabinet in the parliament owing to their key-position.

German Spying Centre

I was once in the Grand Hotel restaurant. Later on I heard that it was kept with German subsidy as a spying centre. The restaurant was in a courtyard which resembled some Moorish palace of Spain. All the rich and various ambassadors used to frequent the place. The waiters were all spies knowing different languages who could overhear the conversations. The waiters were all either Swedes in German pay or Germans who had acquired Swedish nationality. They had all Swedish names, of course, and could pass for Swedes.

Besides foreigners and spies, Sweden was the land through which goods and passengers could pass between Russia and England and France as all the other roads were blocked by the Germans.

The Swedes used to ask me why "you foreigners" come here to eat away our bread which is so scarce, and were very bitter about it. But the foreigners could not be turned away as it was like an island for refugees and revolutionaries who would not be accepted by any other country.

Russian Revolutionaries

Among the revolutionaries, I made the acquaintance of some Russian revolutionaries, notably the right-hand woman of Lenin called Angelica Balabanoff (author of My Life As A Rebel). She was an ascetic woman (who had also been long years' collaborator with Mussolini in Italy during his socialist days). She would not eat beyond what rations allowed her. "How can I when so many labourers are starving or being killed?" —she protested. Butter was scarce and could be purchased only secretly. I told her since she must preserve her life for workers, she must eat butter. After many protests, she saw the light of reason and consented. I used to procure packets of butter for her!

Just a few days before the Bolshevik revolution I told another Bolshevik "I think Russia will go over to Bolshevism." My friend said: Oh no, you do not know. The country is too backward and the Bolsheviks have no following. If Kerensky cannot maintain democracy, then Czarism and tyranny will be maintained. Some days later, I turned out a true prophet! I had also known many Russian refugees from America who hated the Bolsheviks but on the morrow of Bolshevism became all "reds"!

I used to meet there also George Ledebour chief of German I. L. P. who was responsible for the revolution among mariners in Kiel which overthrew the Kaiser.

One Swedish historian told me that their national drink the Punsch was of Indian origin. The word means in Hindustani "five" meaning the give ingredients employed to make it. He said that the Swedish East India Company brought the liquor and it became a popular drink.

BETTY was hesitating between two young men and at last it struck her that she might get some help from her father.

"Which do you think I should take, Daddy?" she asked. "Joe is awfully handsome, but Sam is a nice steady chap."

Father did not hesitate.

"My dear," he replied, "if you want a good husband, take Sam. He really loves you."

Betty looked interested.

"How do you know?" she asked.

Father smiled.

"I've been borrowing money from him for the last six months," he said, "and he still comes to see you twice a week."

HEAVEN ON EARTH

(Continued from Page 15)

waterfalls, actually there are tracts where no drinking water is available and people are forced to use the slimy liquid found in local pools. I heard a rather interesting story of a high state official who went to open a school in some village and was entertained at a party. On his table, he found a glass full of lime juice—or so the yellow liquid looked! On closer scrutiny he discovered lively little creatures merrily swimming in the glass. It was a sample of the local supply of drinking water placed before the Minister to silently submit that while a school was a good thing, if the Government had dug a well it would have been more welcome!

A not very convincing picture of 'heaven on earth', is it?

Rumblings Of Storm

A friend of mine who has read this article upto this point says it has made him very depressed. But there is no reason to be depressed. Conditions in Czarist Russia were perhaps even more shocking and yet they changed. They were changed by the upsurge of a people's movement.

In Kashmir, too, there are rumblings of storm, hopeful signs of political and economic consciousness.

Inspired by the example of the Congress, a nationalist movement, with socialist leanings, has been making headway among the people—slowly no doubt, for the Kashmiris are ignorant and poor and dormant, but steadily and surely Now and then the movement has an unfortunate tendency to get stuck in the morass of communal issues but its development must necessarily be along economic channels

But political consciousness and even realization on the part of a people of their economic interests requires some intellectual awareness. Spread of literacy must synchronize with if not precede, political awakening.

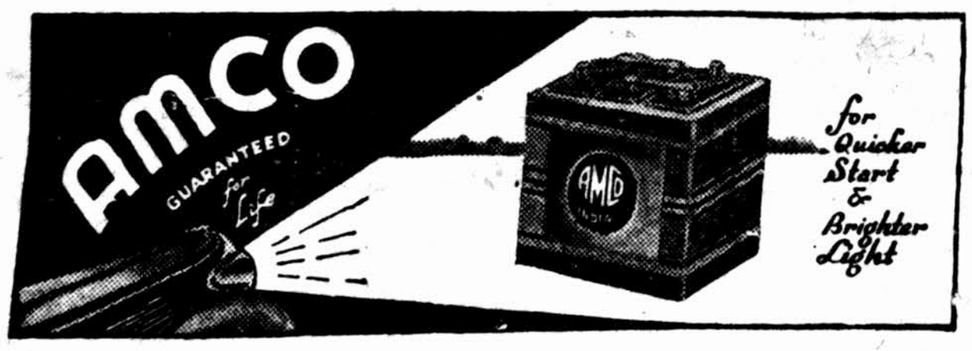
The political movement in Kashmir has a hopeful future for, by lucky coincidence, the Kashmir State Education department has come into the hands of an idealist who, inspite of financial handicaps, is determined to enlarge the scope and quicken the temp of educational activity in Kashmir by introducing the Wardha Scheme of Basic education not only for children but also the adults.

I went to some of these Basic schools and was amazed at the intelligence shown by the children. No longer are they made to cram books. While learning to read and write they are establishing a contact with life and their environments so that they know not only the spelling of "Rice" but also its importance in their daily life, how and where it is grown how it is husked and winnowed, at what price it sells and also (I hope) why they don't get a sufficient quantity of it though their fathers work in the fields.

Rice And Revolution

The recent rice famine was the occasion of a state-wide agitation in which the primal instinct of hunger united all sections of the people in a demonstration which so frightened the authorities with its revolutionary potentialities that they were forced to take steps to put a stop to unscrupulous profiteering in the rice trade.

I glean the details of this agitation, from a spirited young Kashmiri woman, a graduate, who has a strange and infectious optimism about the future of her people. The earth of Kashmir is fertile, she says, not only for the growth of rice but also of revolution. And I hope she is right.



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE dear old lady had been shopping. As she was about to leave the store she discovered she had lost the handbag. Presuming that she had left it at one of the counters, she returned to "Umbrellas," only to be informed that no handbag had been left there.

The same thing happened at "Stockings", "Books," and the other counters she visited. None of the assistants had found a handbag.

Discouraged he was just leaving the shop again when the girl at the "Scents" counter called her back.

"Excuse me madam," said the assistant, "but I believe you left your handbag here."

The old lady was profuse in her thanks, and as she turned to go she added: "And to think of all the hundreds employed here and you the only honest one among them!"

* * * *

"MY dear, I never imagined you would marry the man you did," said Gladys.

"Neither did I, my dear," replied her friend. "I disliked his ways, but I adored his means."

* * * *

"BBRING me same cold porridge," said the soldier to the waitress.

"Burn some toast to a cinder," he added. "Fry two bad eggs and serve them on a dirty plate. Make the coffee so that it tastes like mud, and bring it in a cracked cup so that it drips down my chin when I drink it."

The concoctions came—and the puzzled waitress asked: "Is there anything more?"

"Yes," said the soldier. "Now sit own and naf me. I'm homesick."

* * * *

THE employer of a young Negress had to speak to her about one annoying failing—ignoring the telephone when it rang, and allowing other members of the household to attend to it.

"After this, I want you to answer the telephone Clarice." she said.

"Yas'm," the maid replied, glumly "Seems sort of silly though. Nine times out of ten it's for you."

* * * *

EVACUEE children in America were having an English lesson.

"Now Georgie, what is the meaning of the words Stoic and Cynic?" asked the teacher.

"Oh" replied Georgie, "Stoic is what brings the babies, and Cynic is what mother washes 'em in.'"

Mistress: "There's at least six months' dust in the lounge, Mary."

Maid: "Well, I don't see how you can blame me for that, mum. I've only been here three weeks."

THE Nazi leaders were playing contract bridge in Hitler's mountain retreat.

"Three diamonds," said Goering.

"Five diamonds," said von Ribbentrop.

"One club" said Hitler.

"Pass."

"Pass."

"Pass."

* * * *

A BOMB knocked down a house and a policeman plunged into the ruins to rescue a fellow trapped in the basement.

Half an hour later he crawled out with his man. He was covered in mud, grease, plaster, bits of brick, and bruises. He was also scorched and half-choked from a fire that had started.

"Gosh", said an A.R.P. man. "you are in a mess!"

"Yes," drawled the policeman, "that's the worst of navy-blue—it shows every little stain!"

* * * *

A PILOT officer was detailed to telephone an urgent message to the Air Ministry.

He was switched from one person to the next until finally he lost his temper with the seventh person to whom he had been put through.

"Do you know who I am" said the man he blew up. "I am Air Marshal——"

Despite the voice of thunder, the pilot officer replied: "And do you know who I am?"

"No", said the Air Marshal.

"Thank Heaven for that," said the pilot officer, and hung up.

A DOCTOR in want of a strong lad, advertised and, being a ventriloquist, adopted the following grim ruse to test the nerves of applicants.

The first lad sent with a basin of hot gruel to feed a skeleton he had in a dark cupboard.

During the process of feeding, the skeleton observed in sepulchral tones: "It's deuced hot."

The boy's hair stood on end. He dropped the basin and fled in terror.

The second applicant, a small, shock-haired lad, had to go through the same ordeal; but when the skeleton made his remark, he replied unconcernedly: "I could have told you that. Blow on it, you fool!"

He got the job.

Judge: "How did you know the prisoner was a footballer?"

Constable: "'Cause directly I blew my whistle, sir, 'e stopped!"

SHE was complaining to her dairyman about the quality of his milk.

"Short o' grass feed, mum; short o' grass feed at this time of the year," said the milkman. "Bless you, then cows of mine are just as sorry as I am. I often stands and watches 'em crying because they feel somehow as their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe me?"

"Oh, yes. I believe you," said the woman, coldly, "but I wish in future you'd see they don't let all the tears go into my can."

* * * *

THE vicar was holding forth at a dinner party.

"There was a young lady from Wigan," he began.

A horrified silence followed.

"Who," continued the vicar, "used to help to arrange our monthly meetings."

THE piccolo player was a habitual grumbler. One day the band was playing before a rich Eastern potentate, who was so pleased with the performance that he commanded that all the instruments should be filled with gold coins.

"There you are," sighed the piccolo player, "that's a typical example of my luck. Mine is the smallest instrument in the band."

The bandsmen spent the money in a wild spree—with the result that the next performance was not so good

The Eastern potentate was furious and ordered the bandsmen to ram their instruments down their throats.

The piccolo player turned to his colleagues.

"My bad luck again", he said. "Mine is the only one that will go down."

* * * *

THE new member of the harbour board was attending his first meeting. The board was discussing a proposal to place two buoys at the entrance to the harbour for the guidance of mariners

"I beg to propose as an amendment," said the new member, "that one man should be placed there instead of two boys, as the latter are too young for such a responsible position."

* * * *

SAID the explorer: "Once I was so hungry that I dined off my pet parrot!"

"What was it like?"

"Oh, very nice."

"Yes but what did it taste like?"

"Oh, turkey, chicken, wild-duck pdover—that parrot could imitate anything!"

Curate: "And which part of the football match did you enjoy most, Mrs. Biggs?

Dear Old Lady: "I was delighted to find the audience so particular about the appearance of the players. They kept shouting to them to pull their socks up."

APPENDICITIS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A young woman (25) of the writer's acquaintance was recently operated on for appendicitis which has prompted me to write these lines drawing your readers' attention to eminent medical opinion on appendicitis and its prevention.

Surgeon Robert McNeill M.S. (Lond.) says in "British Medical Journal":—

"... It is also my own conviction that diet has a close relationship to the incidence of appendicitis. For a considerable period during the late war (1914-1918) I was responsible for the health of a large Arab population in Mesopotamia and met with not a single case of appendicitis. The staple diet of these tribes was rice, dates and other fruits. At the same time among a much smaller British population in the same district whose diet included tinned and frozen meat, numerous cases of appendicitis occurred...."

It is generally accepted by dietetic authorities that a diet of whole wheatmeal bread (which is a complete food), fresh green vegetables, cereals, salads, nuts, fruits, supplemented by milk with a few eggs is the most satisfactory one that man can adopt. Meat is not essential. A good plan is to eat twice a day, eat only when hungry and not simply because it is meal time or because invited to eat. On no account eat any white bread which is utterly insufficient to support life. Eat only fresh natural food. Avoid tinned and frozen meat and fish.

Sir Willian Arbuthnot Lane, M.S. M.D. (London) says about the cause of appendicitis:—

"The importance of paying the closest attention to the normal functioning of our intestinal organs is obvious. The toxic result of the retention of decomposing and decomposed matter in the large bowel for a prolonged period of time, may now be considered. When retained for too long, this matter stagnates and putrifies the large bowel, irritates and annoys the lining of the intestine and causes it to become inflamed. The infective process gradually but steadily extends backwards along the colon and spreads into the appendix which becomes inflamed and produces a condition called appendicitis with which the public are only too familiar. The vital importance of attention to the regular, systematic evacuation of the foul contents of the bowel three times a day after each meal (and not only once a day) should be urged most strongly on the public. If the colon which is the cesspool of the digestive system is not evacuated at regular intervals and effectively after each meal ill-health disease and misery result. If you girls keep your inside clean you will have red lips and rosy cheeks and will not require to paint them."

If your readers will only obey the above laws of health, avoid tinned foods, eat largely vegetarian meals and empty the bowel after each meal, they will escape appendicitis.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

MR. AMERY,
The Secretary of State for India, is one of those British politicians who have had ...."

LET us begin by modestly disclaiming any particular journalistic originality or literacy quality for this feature. It is merely what it calls itself—The Last Page!

All the odds and ends, scraps and hits of news and views and gossip, occasional personal paragraphs and, sometimes, even verse —or worse!—which cannot be accommodated on the other more serious and pretentious pages will find an asylum here. "Something for everyone", fairly sums up the purpose and the purport of this page.

And we dare to hope, in due course, "The Last Page" will come to be regarded as "the-last-but-not-the-least" feature of the Sunday "Chronicle."

★

"Have Had"!

Eight commercial concerns in Britain have been closed under the Defence Regulations because, in the opinion of the Home Office, the persons in control of them "have had sympathies with a system of Government of a Power with which Britain is at war."

Now read the following:

"I have always said that if Great Britain were defeated in war I hoped we should find a Hitler to lead us back to our rightful position among the nations."

Who do you think uttered these words in a speech on November 11, 1938? Oswald Mosley? Lord Haw-Haw? Or, perhaps, the late Mr. Chamberlain? No. No. No.

These words were spoken by a man called Winston Churchill. He is to-day the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

★

Others Too!

Indeed, several prominent British politicians "have had sympathies with the system of Government of a Power with which Britain is at war." Here are a few samples, culled from not-so-ancient records, quoted by "New Leader" of London.

LORD BEAVERBROOK: "We certainly credit Hitler with honesty and sincerity. We believe in his purpose . . . ." (Oct. 31, 1935)

Mr. **AMERY**: "Whatever we may think of Mussolini's Abyssinian adventure, we must in fairness recognize that no one in recent years has made a greater practical contribution to the peace of Europe than Signor Mussolini" (1935).

SIR SAMUEL HOARE: "We have always understood, and well understood, Italy's desire for overseas expansion . . . . We admit the need for Italian expansion." (1935).

Which all goes to show the danger of the Home Office using thoughtless phrases like "have had."

★

By the way, perhaps the clue for Britain's reluctance to arrive at an understanding with Soviet Russia may be found in the following words uttered by Mr. Churchill in 1927, after visiting Italy:—

WINSTON CHURCHILL
He is also one of those who "have had . . . ."

"If I had been an Italian I am sure that I should have been wholeheartedly with you (the Fascists) from start to finish in your triumphant struggle against the bestial appetites and passions of Leninism.

"I will say a word on an international aspect of Fascism. Externally your movement has rendered a service to the whole world.

"She (Italy) has provided the necessary antidote to the Russian poison. Hereafter, no great nation will be unprovided with an ultimate means of protection against cancerous growths."

★

Mystic Or Marxist?

Was Sir Mohamed Iqbal, a Knight of the British Empire, the bard of Muslim India, the mystical Poet "par excellence", a deeply and genuinely religious person, whose poems recreated the glories of Islam and who, more than anyone else, interpreted in his work the spiritual content of the Islamic faith, a Marxist?

This question is raised by M. Jawhar Meeruthi in "Jamia", the well-known. Urdu literary journal. The article is sure to raise a storm of controversy in Urdu literary circles, for Iqbal with his many-sided prism-like genius, has been variously represented—and misrepresented—as a nationalist, a communalist, a romanticist, a mystic, a socialist—and even an intellectual fascist!

★

Anti-Capitalist

Leaving aside the discussion of the philosophic concepts of Karl Marx and Iqbal which would land us in deeper waters than we can safely negotiate, we would like to quote some of Iqbal's verses with which Mr. Meeruthi concludes his article.

"Jis men nah ho
inqilab maut hai woh zindagi
"Rooh-e-umam ki hayat
kashmakash-e-inqilab".

(A life in which there is no revolution is like Death; the spirit of the peoples endures due to the conflict of revolution).

"Utho meri dunya ke gharibon ko jagado
"Kakh-e-umara ke dar-o-divar hilado."

(Arise, and awaken the poor of my earth; shake the foundations of the citadels of the rich).

"Sultani-e-jamhoor ka ata hai zamana
"Jo naqsh-e-kohan tum ko nazar ae mitado."

(The era of the rule of the people has come; wipe off whatever you see any trace of the old order.)

"Gaya daur-e-sarmayah dari gaya
"Tamasha dikhakar madari gaya."

(Gone is the age of capitalism: gone is the juggler after his show.)

Marxist or not, it is clear from these verses that Iqbal was certainly an anti-capitalist and a champion of the under-dog.

POET IQBAL
Was the bard of Islam a follower of the atheist Marx?

★

Will He?

Almost as paradoxical as the view that Iqbal was a Marxist is the suggestion that Shantaram, the man who made such thought-provoking sociological films as "Unexpected", "Admi" and "Padosi" should produce stunt films.

This seemingly fantastic proposal is made by V. P. Sathe in the columns of a film magazine. The article is challengingly headlined: "Will Shantaram Do It?"

And one of us is in a position to state that Shantaram is quite capable—and willing—to take up the challenge.

The suggestion, indeed, was first made to Shantaram rather facetiously over a year ago and the Prabhat Director retorted: "What do you think I can't make a stunt film? Alright, one day I will show you."

He added (as V. P. Sathe also now points out) that he began his film career as a producer of stunt pictures and that, with the technical knowledge he had acquired since then, he could now make a stunt film that would be popular but also one that would be sensible.

★

Shantaram's "Stunts"

Says V. P. Sathe in his article:—

"To support my statement, I ask the readers, in the first place, to recall the opening scene of 'Admi'. The whole gambling-raid scene, though reminiscent of action-melodrama film, is presented by Shantaram with the necessary polish and technical refinement. Notice the oblique angles for instance, the way Moti leaps on one of the gamblers, the way the old policeman strikes every gambler who attempts to put off the lights, and ultimately how Moti tries to protect Kesar by throwing his overcoat on her; every action, every camera angle is smart and polished. The 'taking' and editing of this one scene is enough to prove that Shantaram knows how to handle such action-melodrama sequences far better than those who direct stunt pictures. But, then there is that famous duel scene in "Branded Oath" which is as remarkable as the "Admi" scene described above for its smartness and polish in presentation. And apart from these two examples of the talkie era, almost all the silent pictures testify to the fact that Shantaram even in those days had mastered the technique of the direction of action-melodramas, especially the historical picture "Thunder of the Hills" in which Shantaram himself played the role of young Shivaji."

To which we may add that the climax of "Padosi", where the dam bursts, is as thrilling and exciting—and synthetically melodramatic—as the most action-packed "thriller."

★

Italian Papers, Please Copy!

Here is an interesting sidelight on the war from Srinagar in far-off Kashmir.

An establishment formerly known as "Italian Stores and Cafe" now bears a freshly-painted sign board which reads "Anti-Italian Stores And Cafe."

★

The Last Laugh

Overheard at the Bureau of Naturalization in New York.

"Where is Washington?"

"He's dead."

"I mean the Capital of the United States."

"Oh, they loaned it all to Europe."

"Do you promise to support the Constitution?"

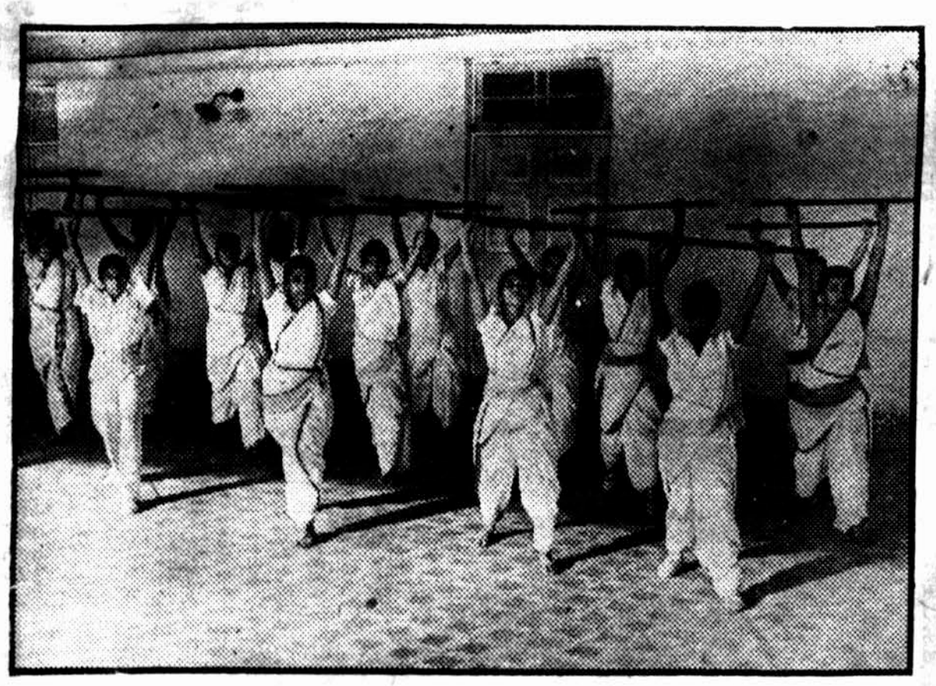
"Me—how can I? I have a wife and six children to support."

SHANTARAM
Will the creator of "Admi" and "Padosi" now make stunt films?

THE "WEAKER" SEX —NO LONGER!

A Physical Culture Class for lady teachers from Primary schools is being conducted by Mr. N. V. Damle under the auspices of the Girgaum Vyayam Prakash Mandal in the Chikitsak Samuha Shiralkar High School, Bombay, during the summer vacation. These exclusive pictures show the lady teachers learning various forms of drill and physical exercises.

The Ring Drill.



Swinging the lathi—and how!

Lezim-Drill.

Another moment in Lezim-drill.

A game in progress.

Photos—"Bombay Chronicle".

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REGD. NO. B. 1065 June 22, 1941

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.